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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States took place yesterday, at Washington, but the solemn pageant was not confined to that city alone. All over the land, from Maine to Oregon, in every village, town and city, twenty-five millions of people bowed their heads in grief and paid the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the great and good man. Cut down by the cruel hand of the assassin, he passed to his rest and reward, carrying his sheaf with him. His life was laid upon the altar of the Republic, as a sacrifice to crown the perfect work accomplished by his clear head and noble heart. In the very hour of mercy and love, in the very act of sheathing the sword and hiding the blade with myrtle, he is struck down and the myrtle is changed to cypress. The sword is unsheathed by another hand—the hand of the stern minister of justice. No such spontaneous and heartfelt tribute has ever been paid before, and surely none has been so eminently deserved. The savior of the nation, the champion of the oppressed, the emancipator of the slave, the friend of all, the enemy of none, honest in heart, merciful in soul, [illegible] even of traitors, he has gone to his grave amid the sable draperies of woe, the solemn tolling of bells and the tears and prayers of the millions he loved so well and served so ably. He has passed from sight, but his spirit still lives, and will always live and pervade the Republic as the guardian [illegible] of the Constitution and the laws. His grave will be the Mecca where the pilgrims of liberty shall resort. Its silent and solemn influences will forever imbue the nation—will illustrate to us who knew him, the path of patriotism, and furnish to our children and children's children a model to be imitated, a memory to be cherished with holy reverence. And now, bidding farewell to Abraham Lincoln, who has sealed his devotion to his country with his life, let us renew our solemn vows and obligations never to stop in this warfare for freedom until the authority of the Constitution is recognized, the Union restored in its pristine integrity, and the accursed institution of slavery, the spring of all our woes, extirpated, so that no vestige of it shall remain.

The disguised laborer, who was arrested at Surratt's house, in Washington, has been identified as the assailant of Secretary Seward, both by his daughter and servant, and is now on board a gunboat, heavily ironed, to await the punishment of his crime.

The news from Europe is of interest. In Parliament, the vexed question of appropriations for the Canadian defenses is still pending, to be renewed after the conference between the Canadian commissioners and the English Cabinet. The war in New Zealand has broken out again. The plague is making frightful ravages in St. Petersburg. There are ten thousand cases, and the victims are dying at the rate of a hundred per day.

A Washington correspondent, writing on Monday last, says General Grant had been advised by General Sherman that Joe Johnston had asked for an armistice to negotiate terms for the surrender of his army, and that he wished to know whether the terms conceded to Lee would be granted to him. Sherman expressed himself to Johnston as empowered to receive terms, and was ready to do so, or move immediately upon the enemy's works.

A report comes that Booth has been seen and recognized in Pennsylvania, by a gentleman, who, in some unaccountable manner, allowed him to escape without giving the alarm. If [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

THE SOLEMN FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON.

The City Thronged with Thousands of Mourners.

IMPOSING FUNERAL PAGEANT —SERVICES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Funeral Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gurley.

THE WHOLE NATION IN MOURNING.

Programme of the Route of the Cortege.

SEC. SEWARD'S ASSAILANT POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

HE IS HEAVILY IRONED AND PLACED ON A GUNBOAT.

Booth Reported to be in Pennsylvania.

LATER FROM EUROPE—TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 19—1 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

The arrangements for conveying the President's remains to Springfield have been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and thence to Springfield.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 11 P. M.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:

It has been finally concluded to conform to the original arrangement made yesterday for the conveyance of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to Springfield, viz: By way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago, to Springfield.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Funeral of President Lincoln—The Great Crowds—Services at the White House—Funeral Sermon and Prayers—The Procession—The Body Lying in State at the Capitol.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.

Never before in its history has Washington presented so mournful or grand a scene, and never before has a great nation offered such a heartfelt tribute to the memory of a deceased ruler, as that paid to the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln by the American people to-day. At an early hour this forenoon the vicinity of the White House was thronged with people of all ages and colors, endeavoring to find eligible places from which to view the funeral pageant, although the cortege did not start from the Executive Mansion till [illegible] in the afternoon. The colored people, of which the crowd was largely composed, were on the ground first, and, by a sort of right, took possession of the railing well in front of the President's house, and the sidewalk on the opposite side of the avenue. The iron fence surrounding the mansion was perfectly black with the faces of those whose best friend was lying in death within the granite walls before them. A peep at the White House on this occasion, although probably all of the sad gazers had seen it a hundred times before, was earnestly sought for, and none were satisfied till their curiosity was gratified. The scene was a picturesque one, and the best indication of the reverence in which the memory of Lincoln is held by the negro race throughout the country.

THE CROWD.

As the morning hours wore on, the crowd in front of the house increased, and kept on till it became a jam. The horse cars were compelled to stop running, and vehicles of all kinds had to turn off into back streets, for the squares on the other side of the Executive Mansion were filled with various State delegations, societies, delegations from Union Leagues from [illegible], Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges (white and colored), on their way to take places in the grand procession.

COLORED WOMEN.

The most conspicuous among them all, however, was the procession of colored women which marched two by two along the avenue to join their friends in front of the mansion. Over 200 women were on foot, their heads white with the frosts of age, and dressed in garments exhibiting all hues of the rainbow, some clad in handsome [illegible], some in mourning, some in red, white and blue calicoes. Some wore handsomely trimmed bonnets, and some, who probably had none to wear, had covered their heads with handkerchiefs. They were followed by a long string of colored urchins. The sight was novel. Four years since a procession of this description could no more have passed unmolested along the streets of the National Capital than it could have passed over Long Bridge from Virginia into the District of Columbia without passes from their slave driving masters.

CITIZENS FROM ABROAD.

The morning trains brought in large crowds of citizens from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and other cities. The latter city sent over 1,000 Union Leaguers. Philadelphia was represented by the City Council and the Hose companies, and the other places mentioned by [illegible] their municipal governments. The inmates of the [illegible] military hospitals also turned out to pay their tribute [illegible] deceased President. The crowds at the front of the Presidential mansion were kept back by guards and those who succeeded in passing the outer line. None were admitted to the house without tickets.

IN THE MANSION.

Within the Mansion, the great crowd that filled the rooms seemed for hours scarcely to stir. The green and blue rooms were reserved for the use of delegations, pall bearers, etc. The east room, hung with black, shrouding every chandelier, covering every mirror, drooping from every pilaster and darkening every window, was densely crowded. In the centre stood the imposing catafalque on which the coffin was placed, surrounded with flowers, crosses and anchors. Leaning against it at the head and foot nearest it and facing the side stood Chief Justice Chase and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Next to Mr. Chase on the left, and towards the lower end of the room stood ex-Vice President Hamlin, and by his side the late Vice President, now President, Andrew Johnson. Immediately to the left of him was his old friend Preston King, of New York. Immediately behind this party stood the Cabinet, and further toward the lower end of the room members of the House and Senate, with their officers. On Chief Justice Chase's right had stood the diplomatic corps, in full dress, and wearing all their decorations. Next to them were the heads of bureaus, and other Government officers. At the head of the coffin were the clergy and physicians to the President. Behind them the guard of honor, together with a large number of prominent military and naval officers, foremost among whom were Lt. Gen. Grant and Vice Admiral Farragut. Near the foot of the coffin were arranged chairs covered with black for members of the family.

THE FAMILY.

Just before the ceremonies began Captain Robert Lincoln entered, accompanied by private secretaries Nicolay and Hay, but Mrs. Lincoln, with her younger son, preferred to mourn in private.

DELEGATIONS.

Behind the chairs for the family stood the Illinois and Kentucky delegations as chief mourners. In addition to those already named, there were present Governors Fenton, of New York; Andrew, of Massachusetts; Brough, of Ohio; Oglesby, of Illinois; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Bradford, of Maryland; Pierpont, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission; Rev. Dr. Hill, President of Harvard University, and a large number of distinguished and eminent citizens from all parts of the country.

PRESENCE OF LADIES.

No ladies were present till just before the ceremonies began, when Mrs. Senator Sprague, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Secretaries Stanton, Dennison, Welles and Usher, entered. A few moments past twelve, just as Captain Lincoln and the private Secretaries, with such other members of the President's household as were present entered the room, the solemn hush was broken by the voice of the clergyman standing at the head of the coffin.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Hall, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, opened the solemn services, by the reading of the dead, according to the liturgy of the Episcopal Church: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever [illegible] shall stand at the latter day on earth, &c." Bishop Simpson following in a lengthy prayer.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the old school Presbyterian Church, who has been the President's pastor, then read the funeral sermon. The following were the opening sentences: "As we stand here to-day mourners around this coffin and around the lifeless remains of our beloved Chief Magistrate, we recognize and adore the sovereignty of God. His throne is in the Heavens, and His kingdom ruleth over all. He hath done and permitted to be done whatsoever He pleases. Clouds and darkness are around about Him; righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It was a cruel hand which smote our honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow, but above and beyond that hand there is another which we must see. It is the hand of a wise and faithful father. He gives us this bitter cup and the cup that our Father hath given us—shall we not drink it? That such a man should be sacrificed at such a time, by such foul agency; that a man at the head of the nation, whom the people had learned to trust with a loving confidence, and upon whom, more than upon any other were centered, under God our just hopes for true and speedy pacification of the country, and the return of harmony and love, that he should be taken from us, and taken just as the prospect of peace was opening brightly upon our torn and bleeding country, and just as he was beginning to be inspired and gladdened by the hope of ere long enjoying with the people the blessed fruits and reward of his and their toil and care and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of liberty. Oh! it is a most affecting visitation. But it is our Father in Heaven, the God of our fathers and our God, who permits us to be so afflicted, and we know his judgments are right, and that in faithfulness he has afflicted us. In the midst of our rejoicings we needed this stroke, and therefore He has sent it. Surely the wrath of man shall praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain. In the light of the clearer day we may see that the wrath which planned the death of the President was overruled by Him whose judgments are unsearchable, and his ways past finding out."

THE PRESIDENT'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Speaking of the President's religious belief he said: "I speak what I know and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that goodness and mercy were the props on which he leaned. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said, in this very room, to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay him their respects in the darkest days of our civil conflict: 'Gentlemen, my hope of success in this struggle rests on the immutable foundation of the justness and goodness of God, and when events are very threatening I still hope that in some way all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side.' Such was his sublime and holy faith and it was an anchor to his soul. It made him firm and strong. It emboldened him in the path of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right, the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady patience to a policy of administration which he thought both God and humanity required him to adopt."

The following are among the concluding sentences of the sermon, which occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour: "The cause survives his fall, and will survive it. Its brightening prospect dashes cheeringly to-day athwart the gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God is telling us, though the friends of liberty die, liberty itself is immortal. There is no occasion strong enough to quench its onward march to conquest. This is our confidence and this is our consolation as we weep and mourn to-day. Though our beloved President is slain, our beloved country is saved, and so we sing of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is the dawning of a brighter day upon the weary land. God be praised that our fallen Chief lived long enough to see the day dawn and the star of joy and peace arise upon the nation. He saw it and was glad. Alas! alas! He only saw the dawn. When the sun has risen full and glorious and a happy re-united people are rejoicing, it will shine over his grave, but that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot."

PRAYER.

The Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., pastor of the E street Baptist Church, closed the solemn ceremonies by the following prayer:

Oh, Lord! we bow [illegible] prostrated before Thy throne clothed in sackcloth, and especially regard us, Thy servants. We thank Thee that Thou hast given us such a patriot, and the country such a ruler, and the world such a noble specimen of manhood. We bless Thee that Thou hast raised him to the highest position of trust and power in the nation, that Thou hast spared him so long to guide and direct the affairs of the Government in the hour of peril and conflict. We trusted that he who should have delivered Israel would have been retained to us while the nation was passing through the baptism of blood, but in an evil hour, when joy filled our souls and was filling the hearts of the nation he fell. Oh, Lord! give grace to sustain us under this dark providence and help us to look unto Thee. We commend to Thy merciful regard and tender compassion the afflicted family of the deceased. Thou seest how their hearts are stricken with sorrow and wrung with agony. Oh! help them as they are passing through the dark valley and shadow of death to fear no evil. Oh! help them to cast their burden upon Thee, and find relief. Help them to look beyond human agency, and recognize the hand of God in this providence, and say it is the Lord; let him do what seemeth good in his sight. May they look beyond the grave to the morning of the resurrection, when that which they now sow in weakness shall be raised in power; which they now sow a natural body, shall be raised a spiritual body, which they now sow in corruption, shall be fashioned like unto Christ's most glorious body. Sustain this mourning family, and bless the new Chief Magistrate. O, let the mantle of his predecessor fall upon him. Bless the Secretary of State, oh God! [illegible] spare his life, that he may render the State important service. Bless all members of the Cabinet. Endow them with wisdom. Bless the commanders in the army and the navy and all the brave defenders of the country. Give them continued success. Bless the ambassadors from foreign courts, and give us peace with the nations of the earth. Stay the treason that has filled our homes with widows and orphans, and which has at length culminated in the assassination of the nation's ruler. Oh! God of Justice, avenger of the nations, let the work of treason cease, and let the guilty perpetrators of this horrible crime be arrested and brought to justice. Oh! hear the cry and the prayer and the wail now rising from a nation's smitten and crushed heart and deliver us from the power of our enemies, and send a speedy peace into all our borders, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE PROCESSION.

The various dignitaries then moved out of the East room in the prescribed order and the procession was formed at ten minutes past two o'clock. Amid the booming of guns and the tolling of bells, the cortege commenced moving from the Executive Mansion. The procession was over two miles in length and occupied one hour and forty-five minutes in passing a given point. The column was headed by the 22d U. S. colored troops who marched with trailed arms. Their admirable marching and soldierly bearing was remarked by all, and formed one of the most prominent features of the occasion. The following is the order in which the procession moved along the avenue: [illegible] officers of Marine Corps, followed by Marine band; battery of light artillery, guns draped in mourning; regiment of cavalry; clergy in attendance; Generals of the army on duty in Washington, and their respective staffs. Surgeon General U. S. A. and physicians to deceased; Governors of the several States. Then came the hearse, drawn by six gray horses and preceded by pall bearers, and flanked on either side and rear by detachments of the Invalid Corps. The pall bearers were, on the part of the Senate: Foster of Conn., Morgan of N. Y., Johnson of Md., Yates of Ill., Wade of Ohio, Conness of California; on the part of the House, Dawes, of Mass., Coffroth of Pa., Smith of Ky., Colfax, of Ind., Worthington, of Nevada, Washburne, of Ill.; Army—Lieut. Gen. Grant, Maj. Gen. Halleck, Brig. Gen. Nichols; Navy—Vice Admiral Farragut, Admiral Shubrick, Col. Jacob Zeilin, marine corps; Civilians—O. H. Browning, George Ashmun, Thos. Corwin, Simon Cameron; next the family of the deceased in the private Presidential carriage followed by relatives; delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as mourners; the President in a close carriage, escorted on the right by General Augur and on the left by General Slough; Cabinet ministers in carriages; diplomatic corps in full attendance; the Chief Justice, followed by the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; members of the Senate and House of Representatives, preceded by the officers of the respective [illegible] Territories; Assistant Secretaries of the different Departments; delegations from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Gen. Butler headed the Boston delegation, marching on foot; also, many other prominent men. Perseverance Hose Co. of Philadelphia; colored clergymen of the District; Fenian Brotherhood; Quartermaster's 5th regiment, composed of employees of the Department; officers of the Smithsonian Institute; members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; Washington and Georgetown municipal authorities; clergy, clerks and employees of the Departments and Bureaus, preceded by the heads of such Bureaus and their respective clerks.

The streets were filled by an immense multitude, and every available window on Pennsylvania avenue was crowded. The procession was the first of the kind ever witnessed in this city, or probably in the country. Those who remember the funerals of Presidents Harrison and Taylor say that the solemn pageants on those occasions could in no respect be compared to this.

LYING IN STATE.

The remains were escorted to the Capitol where final service was read, and the mourners were dismissed. The body lies in state in the magnificent rotunda, and is now in charge of the Illinois delegation, by whom it has been determined, at Mrs. Lincoln's suggestion, to abandon the circuitous route heretofore announced, and to start by the nearest route on Friday. The remains of little Willie Lincoln will be disinterred from their resting place in Glenwood Cemetery to-morrow, preparatory to being removed to Illinois, along with those of his father.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.

Since our last dispatch, it is reported that there is another change in the programme of the removal of the President's body. Mrs. Lincoln desires that the remains be removed to Springfield without stoppage at the several points already mentioned. The matter will be settled to-morrow morning.

Jno. T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Theater, has been committed to Old Capitol prison to await the result of the investigation.

Several citizens of Prince George and St. Mary's counties were brought in to-day and locked up on suspicion of being connected with the [illegible] of the President.

Secretary Seward Better—He Witnesses a Part of the Procession—Visits to the President.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.

Secretary Seward is so much better to-day that he was able to be assisted from his bed and supported at the window for a few moments to witness the passage of a portion of the President's funeral procession.

A deputation of the Chamber of Commerce of New York waited on the President this morning. [illegible] All these delegations presented appropriate addresses and received the President's response, similar to those given to other delegations heretofore. [illegible] his speeches was very happy and inspired great confidence.

From Baltimore—Maj. Gen. Rosecrans and Staff—An Immense Concourse of People Going to Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BALTIMORE, April 19.

Major General Rosecrans and other distinguished Generals passed to Washington this morning, to attend the funeral of our late lamented President. The General is unaccompanied by his aids and orderlies. Immense crowds throng the depots, and it is almost an impossibility to pass. A special train left, on which were over 500 colored people. Delegations from different parts of the country have arrived and are awaiting transportation. Universal sorrow prevails. The whole country is draped in mourning. The funeral of President Lincoln will be the largest ever seen in this continent.

From St. Louis—Suspension of Business—General Mourning.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 19.

The suspension of business to-day is general, and there is a most wonderful unanimity in displays of the emblems of mourning. Even the secessionists as a rule draped their houses in mourning. The last fact caused much remark. All the churches, including several Catholic, were opened and crowded. No incidents of special interest occurred. The 7th regiment has proceeded to represent Missouri at Springfield, in case the remains are finally buried there. A large delegation of citizens will accompany the regiment.

Great Mass Meeting—The Feeling in the City.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DUBUQUE, April 19.

Eight thousand citizens assembled in the Court House square on Sunday afternoon, in solemn and public demonstration of their grief at the loss of our beloved Lincoln. After the reading of appropriate passages of holy writ and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, General Wilkinson briefly addressed the citizens. F. W. Palmer then delivered an oration of great power and eloquence, and was followed in a short speech by Hon. John A. Kasson. The closing prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Vernon, and the benediction by the venerable Dr. Peet. A large choir sang a number of fit hymns, among them the Marseillaise. A solemn stillness prevailed among the multitude during the whole time of the meeting, except one devout amen, which was given in response to a sentiment of the orator pledging extirpation to the accursed institution which has instigated a most terrible series of crimes, culminating in the cowardly murder of a nation's chosen chief. No description can do justice to the occasion, and no occasion can express the terrible character of the great crime and calamity, or the awfulness of the people's sorrow.

Great confidence is reposed, here, in the manliness, integrity, patriotism and pluck of President Johnson. The people will trust and sustain him while he sustains the cause of Loyalty, Union and Liberty. God bless brave Andy Johnson, who has suffered so much for his country's cause.

The Funeral Car.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The New York Times' Washington special, speaking of the arrangements for the funeral at Washington, says: "The funeral car, which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is built on a hearse body. Its extreme length will be fourteen feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth on the sides and ends, gathered and fastened by large rosettes of white and black satin over bows of white and black velvet. The bed of the car, on which the coffin will rest, will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give a full view of the coffin; and over this will rise a canopy, the support of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes. The car will be drawn by six or eight black horses, each led by a groom."

From Toronto.

TORONTO, April 19.—The was a general observance of this day in all the principal cities. Many smaller villages throughout the country held churches. The councils passed resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence. In this city business was suspended, services held in many of the churches and the greatest interest manifested. Zion church was draped in American flags in deep mourning. There is a general expression of sympathy in this community for the American people and respect for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the utmost detestation of the horrible deed by which his life was sacrificed.

From Muscatine.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, April 19.—The exercises and ceremonies in this city to-day in sympathy with the funeral and national mourning for the late President, were of the most imposing character. As on Saturday, business has been totally suspended. An immense procession of citizens was formed at eleven o'clock, and headed by the bands of the city playing a funeral dirge, moved through the principal streets. All the bells of the city were tolled and minute guns fired from 11 a. m. till 1 p. m. After the procession the citizens assembled in two large halls. After opening the services with prayer and singing, eloquent and appropriate addresses were given by prominent citizens, expressive of great sorrow for our national bereavement. The different churches and the city generally are heavily hung with emblems of mourning, and in accordance with the proclamation and recommendation of Governor Stone, will be so draped for thirty days.

The Day in New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The city, to-day, has the appearance of a Sabbath. The churches were filled, and discourses appropriate to the occasion were delivered. After church hours, thousands of people quietly promenaded the streets, viewing the costly drapery which profusely covers nearly every building throughout the city. Minute guns were fired at noon, and all the flags of the vessels in the harbor were at half-mast. Reports from all parts of the State, the West, South and New England, state that the same observance prevailed in honor of the funeral of our late President.

Galena.

GALENA, April 19.—The day has been solemnly devoted to exercises befitting the occasion. An immense procession of citizens in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, proceeded through the principal streets, adjourning at noon to the churches, where impressive services were held.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, April 19.—All business was suspended here to-day. The procession formed at 10:30 a. m., composed of military, firemen, the various civil societies, and citizens, and marched to the territorial capitol, where lengthy and impressive divine service was held by the various clergymen of the city. The city is draped in mourning. [illegible] in the death of Abraham Lincoln, and expressions of vengeance upon all assassins and rebel sympathizers are general.

From Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 19.—The funeral ceremonies of President Lincoln here to-day were very impressive. There was a procession of the military, fire department, Odd Fellows, Board of Trade, and citizens generally; speeches by Hon. J. M. Ashley, and others, and religious services at noon in all the churches.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 19.—The greatest demonstration to-day ever known in this city took place. Services were held in the principal churches this morning. The whole city is given to mourning. An immense funeral cortege of military, city government, trades, masons and societies followed the magnificent catafalque, drawn by six white horses. The city was crowded with people from the surrounding country. The whole proceedings were characterized by the utmost solemnity.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A Day of Mourning—Eloquent Discourse by Senator Trumbull—Effect of the Chicago Election, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
SPRINGFIELD, April 19.

This sad and mournful day has been appropriately observed by the citizens of Springfield. All the stores, shops and business houses were closed, and a solemn stillness pervaded our streets. Service was held in nearly all the churches, and the people with one accord, bowed in humble submission to the will of God, and fervent prayers went up from many hearts, that wisdom and strength be given Andrew Johnson, to finish the work so nearly accomplished by the lamented Lincoln.

I attended divine service at the Second Presbyterian Church, and listened to some very fit and appropriate remarks from Rev. Dr. Harkey, but the most eloquent and beautiful eulogy I have heard for many years fell from the lips of Senator Trumbull, who was in attendance as a listener, but being called upon by Rev. Dr. Hale, he responded in a manner that brought tears from eyes that seldom wept. He paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the character and virtues of Abraham Lincoln which was appreciated by his listeners, a great majority of whom were the personal friends or acquaintances of the late President. The eloquent Senator then spoke of President Andrew Johnson, and after alluding to his being truly the people's man, and one in whom the greatest confidence should and would be placed by the American people, alluded eloquently to the past life of Johnson, and how severely and faithfully as one of the people he had battled against a slave aristocracy, and how his teaching had been such that he had no love for those who had always fought him in his battle for right. Our people need not fear but that Andrew Johnson would punish traitors, and treason could have no excuse for the terrible deeds committed during the past four years and culminating in the assassination of so great and good a man as Lincoln. He believed that Andrew Johnson would punish the leaders in this rebellion to the full extent of the law.

The remarks of Senator Trumbull were listened to with the most intense interest, and thrice the murmur of approbation could not be restrained. The effort was impromptu, but was well worthy the reputation of the distinguished speaker. I have given you no idea of the beauty and excellency of his remarks, nor could I if I would.

The good news of the glorious success of the Union men of your city is truly appreciated by all loyal men here. The result was hoped for but not expected by many. Thank God our great metropolis is once more in the hands of the friends of the Union. Springfield, herself redeemed, sends greeting to Chicago.

The gross attack on Lieutenant Governor Bross by the correspondent of the Chicago Times, from this place, was without the slightest cause, as every loyal man and person in this city deemed the proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor as well timed and eminently proper. Its suggestions were approved and carried out by many [illegible] the feelings of the Copperheads in any part of Illinois.

Steamboat Disaster.

ROCK ISLAND, April 19.—The steamer Lady [illegible], bound to St. Louis, sailing under Captain [illegible], struck the centre piece of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place, breaking her entirely in pieces. She had in tow one barge and the hull of a new boat. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Spirit of the Press on the National Bereavement.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE REMAINS.

SEC'Y SEWARD'S ASSAILANT.

[Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, April 19.

Spirit of the N. Y. Press.

No evening papers are published to-day. The morning papers contain but very little news not anticipated by last night's dispatches.

The World says editorially: "In the grave of our President [illegible]"

The Herald says: "Sumter and the Stars and Stripes that waved above it were fired upon and the nation rose as one man, for every one felt how deeply and really this flag was typical of the nation. Just as Sumter stimulated the nation to a war [illegible]"

Booth's Hatred.

The World's special says: "Mr. Lincoln saw Booth play more than once, and particularly admired him. He once applauded him rapturously and with all that genial heartiness for which he was distinguished. Booth, when told of the President's delight, said he would rather have the applause of the negroes. The President had never spoken with Booth, but wished to make his acquaintance, and said so. Booth evaded the interview."

Appearance of the Remains.

The same special says: "Mr. Lincoln's face in death wore that benignant, half-thoughtful, half-tender expression which distinguished it through life, and the embalming had been so well performed that not a trace of the violent and bloody finale was perceptible. His eyes were half shut, and bore below a dark discoloration, the only trace of life departed. His mouth was firmly and pleasantly shut. The mortality was a perfect counterpart of life. It is probable his body will make the circuit of the northern cities in as excellent preservation as it now exists. There is a statement afloat that owing to the wound in his head the embalming is imperfect, and the route must be shortened. Immense crowds visited the east-room during the day."

The Supposed Assassin.

The Herald's special says the man arrested at Mrs. Surratt's house claimed to be a laborer on the railroad, and said he earned his living by his pick-axe. He told contradictory stories during the investigation. He asserted frequently that he was a poor man, and could neither read nor write, but his language was that of a man of education, and his feet and hands were small and well shaped, the latter being delicate white, and soft as a woman's. Upon searching his pockets they found a comb, hair brushes, a pot of pomatum, a package of pistol cartridges, pocket compass, and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks. He was identified by Seward's servant and by Miss Seward, and was heavily ironed and placed on a gunboat. The trail of Booth has also been discovered and it is expected he will be in custody before morning.

Rebel Vessels Destroyed.

The Herald's special, Newbern, 15th says: "Information reaches us to-night that the rebels have destroyed their embryo navy yard at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, as a corollary to the victory at Richmond. Two vessels—one a ram, the other a gunboat, intended for operations on the North Carolina sounds—in process of construction, were destroyed."

The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of N. Y., waited on the President to-day and through Gen. Walbridge assured him of the same support which the Chamber of Commerce had always extended to his illustrious predecessor. Thanking them for the honor, and saying he was not prepared to explain his future policy, but referring them to his previous record, with the assurance that he would display proper energy and determination for suppressing the rebellion, he declared his administration would be based on the Constitution and the laws, and as events developed he would endeavor to meet them with ability.

National Monument Fund.

Gov. Oglesby to-day received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 19.—A National Monument Fund is on foot, and a plat of ground of six acres in the heart of the city selected for the burial place of our lamented President Lincoln.

(Signed) SHARON TYNDALE,
Sec'y of State.

Personal.

Brigadier General Devens has been placed in command of all the United States forces in and about Richmond.

The Funeral.

All the foreign ministers, with their attachés—fifty-six in all—were present at the funeral service at the Executive Mansion to-day. Their places in the programme came directly after the President and Cabinet. This, for the first time in our history, was in accordance with the usage of foreign nations, where the diplomatic corps follow the monarch. Heretofore they have been placed in the programme after the ex-President, Justices of the Supreme Court and members of Congress. Upon the arrival of the head of the procession at the east front of the Capitol, the coffin was borne to the center of the rotunda. President Johnson stood at the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of Senators and high military officers and a small number of Illinoisans as chief mourners. The entire company filled but a small portion of space. Dr. Gurley, standing at the head of the coffin, uttered a few most impressive remarks, chiefly in the solemn words of scripture, and consigned the dead ashes—once animated by the soul of Abraham Lincoln—to their original dust. The deep tones of his voice reverberated from the vast walls and ceiling of the rotunda, now first used for such a solemn occasion, and, during the impressive scene, many were affected to tears.

The Supposed Murderer.

READING, PA., April 19.—The extra train did not overtake the regular train, but arrived at Pottsville after it. The conductor informed a party that the supposed man had got off at Port Clinton.

The Feeling in Canada.

Dispatches from Halifax, via St. Johns, Montreal, and other points in the British Provinces, say there was a general suspension of business and display of flags at half-mast, and other manifestations of deep sympathy with the people of the United States and respect for the character of their deceased President.

Booth in Pennsylvania.

READING, PA., April 19.—Booth, the murderer, it is supposed, was on the passenger train that left here at six o'clock for Pottsville. A gentleman noticed him on the train before it reached here, spoke to him and shook hands with him. During their conversation Booth colored up several times, and appeared annoyed and desirous of avoiding observation. The gentleman is positive it is Booth, having known him for several years. Why he did not give the alarm at once, or before the train left, I do not know; but just as the train left he notified the officers of the train. An extra train was immediately sent in pursuit. Telegrams were sent to all points of the road. The result is unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

Funeral of Mr. Cobden—Proceedings in Parliament on the Canadian Defenses—The Plague in St. Petersburg—War re-Commenced in New Zealand—American Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool April 8th, Queenstown the 9th.

The pestilence at St. Petersburg was abating.

Paris bourse quiet; rentes [illegible].

Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons on the 7th Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian defenses. He deprecated the erection of the defenses, which could only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada a battle-ground. The policy of fortifications was questioned by several speakers, but the duty of the British Government to defend Canada was generally conceded. The Minister opposed the production of the papers, pending the conference with the delegation appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with the Imperial Government, and shortly expected in England. Finally the motion was withdrawn.

On the following day Lord Elcho asked as to the conference with the Canadian deputation. Lord Cardwell said four members of the Canadian Council were expected to confer with the Government. The result of the conference will be promptly communicated to Parliament, and nothing done to bind the country without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament.

PORTLAND, April 19.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool 6th and Londonderry 7th, has arrived.

English funds buoyant and advancing. U. S. 5-20's improved to [illegible], and closed at 57. Steady disposition to take Illinois Central shares, which remain very firm at [illegible]. Erie shares firmer. Decline on the week $2.50. Active inquiry for Atlantic and Great Western bonds.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.—War has been recommenced in New Zealand, and the British troops had suffered considerable loss.

The plague continues at St. Petersburg. Total cases 10,000, and deaths 3,000. The cases average one hundred a day.

LATEST PER PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The Times of to-day has another article throwing cold water on the Canadian defenses.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton—Market closed firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Dull.

Provisions—Flat.

Consols—For money [illegible]; Illinois Central shares [illegible]; Erie shares [illegible].

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour dull and nominally unchanged. [illegible] Corn quiet and [illegible].

Provisions—Beef good supply; tending downward. Pork [illegible] lower. Bacon in fair demand lower. Cheese firm. Butter scarce on [illegible] and inferior, almost non-salable. Lard [illegible] and quiet.

The Broker's circular reports Sugars in good demand at full prices. Molasses quiet. Coffee in limited demand and without improvement; [illegible]

LONDON—Baring, Bros. & Co. report Corn quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee in good demand and easier. Rice quiet and firm for Congou, green rather lower.

FROM OTTAWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
OTTAWA, April 19.

The call of the docket for to-morrow embraces the following cases: Nos. [illegible]

President Johnson's Record.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECHES BEFORE THE WAR.

HOW HE REGARDS TREASON AND ITS PROPER PUNISHMENT.

We print below extracts from speeches delivered by President Johnson in Congress just prior to the outbreak of the war. In his speech to the Illinois delegation, a day or two since, the President stated to them that his past course in public life would be a guaranty of his future action. What that future action will be may be judged from these extracts. They breathe the spirit of constant and unswerving devotion to the Union, and of fixed and unalterable determination that treason must be punished. These were his views before treason had waged a four years' war—had starved and tortured our prisoners—had murdered the head of the nation. It is not probable he will change his views much, now that treason has perpetrated these enormities. The following are the extracts alluded to:

[Extract from speech in U. S. Senate, March 2, 1861.]

"But there are men who talk [illegible] cowards, courage, and all that description of thing; and in this connection, I want to say, not boastingly, with no anger in my bosom, that *these two eyes of mine never looked upon anything in the shape of mortal man that this heart feared.*

Mr. President, I was going on to remark, in reference to a general allusion to treason, that if individuals were pointed out to me who were engaged in nightly conspiracies, in secret conclaves, and issuing orders directing the capture of our forts and the taking of our custom houses, I would show who were the traitors; and that being done, the persons pointed out coming within the purview and scope of the provisions of the Constitution which I have read, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, in 1806, with Aaron Burr; I would have them arrested; and if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, *by the Eternal God*, I WOULD EXECUTE THEM. Sir, treason must be punished. Its enormity and the extent and depth of its offense must be made known. *The time is not distant, if this Government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed in every department,* WHEN SOMETHING OF THIS KIND MUST BE DONE."

[Extract from speech in U. S. Senate, Feb. 5, 1861.]

I have been told, and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this chamber that it is in the cold sweat of death; that, in fact, it is really dead, and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this be so, and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of advocating the Constitution and the Union, is to result in my overthrow and my destruction; and that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust—when this Union is interred, I want no more honorable winding-sheet, than that brave old flag, and no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union. For it I have stood; for it I will continue to stand; I care not whence the blows come; and some will find, before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given, there will be blows to receive; and that while others can thrust, there are some who can parry. They will find that it is a game that two can play at. God preserve my country from the desolation that is threatening her, from treason and traitors!

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

Death of the President—The Fenian Brotherhood.

At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood held at their Hall on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their deep and heartfelt sorrow for the great calamity that has befallen the nation in the death of its good and noble Chief Magistrate. The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, For the first time in the nation's history the hand of the assassin has been raised against the person and dignity of the nation's ruler, filling the heart of every true patriot and Christian, not only of this but of all other countries, with unutterable sorrow and woe, for the sad and unexpected death of the good, the wise and patriotic Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, whose kind heart and benignant soul palpitated alone for his country's happiness and prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, The death of so pure and distinguished a statesman and patriot would be felt as a sad calamity under all circumstances, yet the cruel and outrageous manner of such a death, and at the very moment when the eyes of the world were turned upon him in admiration of his successful vindication of true principles of Republicanism, and when that our own people relied most upon him and confided in his wisdom and justice in completely restoring our shattered Union, and bringing back our rebellious brethren to a happier sense of their duty, will be felt more deeply by a grateful and sensitive people, who, whilst humbly bowing in Christian submission to the unalterable decrees of an all-wise Providence, shall ever cherish a warm devotion for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President;

Resolved, That we, the Fenians of Chicago, unite with all good citizens in mourning the irreparable loss of our affectionate, humane and paternal ruler.

Resolved, That in his selfish (!) disposition to sacrifice his own personal feelings to his country's welfare, we behold in Abraham Lincoln a true Christian and a great statesman, who won our unbounded admiration and ardent support.

Resolved, That while we shall ever cheerfully support the authorities of the nation, we specially deem it our duty, at this time, to sustain His Excellency Andrew Johnson, to enable him thoroughly to accomplish the work left undone by his great predecessor.

Resolved, That we will participate with all other classes of our fellow-citizens in paying appropriate honors to the memory of our murdered President.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

Letter From an Eye-Witness—Statement of an Actor in Ford's Theater.

Mr. William J. Hawks, of this city, who resides at No. 254 State street, has received a letter from his son Harry, who is a member of Laura Keene's theatrical company who were playing "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater, in Washington, on the night of the horrid tragedy. He gives some new facts in reference to the assassination and the assassin. We are permitted to publish the letter, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, April 16.—This is the first opportunity I have had to write, to you since the assassination of our dear President on Friday night, as I have been in custody nearly ever since. I was one of the principal witnesses of that sad affair, being the only one on the stage at the time of the fatal shot. I was playing "Asa Trenchard," in the "American Cousin." The "old lady" of the theater had just gone off the stage, and I was answering her exit speech when I heard the shot fired. I turned, looked up at the President's box, heard the man exclaim, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," saw him jump from the box, seize the flag on the staff and drop to the stage; he slipped when he gained the stage, but got upon his feet in a moment, brandished a large knife, saying, "The South shall be free!" turned his face in the direction I stood, and I recognized him as John Wilkes Booth. He ran towards me, and I, seeing the knife, thought I was the one he was after, ran off the stage and up a flight of stairs. He made his escape out of a door, directly in the rear of the theater, mounted a horse and rode off.

The above all occurred in the space of a quarter of a minute, and at the time I did not know that the President was shot, although, if I had tried to stop him he would have stabbed me.

I am now under one thousand dollars bail to appear as a witness when Booth is tried, if caught.

All the above I have sworn to. You may imagine the excitement in the theater, which was crowded, with cries of "Hang him!" "Who was he?" &c., from every one present.

In about fifteen minutes after the occurrence the President was carried out and across the street. I was requested to walk down to the police headquarters and give my evidence. They then put me under $1,000 bonds, to appear at ten o'clock next morning. [illegible] some time, as the city was wild with excitement, and then I went to bed. At half-past three I was called by an aid of the President, to go to the house where he was lying, to give another statement before Judge Carter, Secretary Stanton, and other high officials assembled there. I did so, and went to bed again. On Saturday I gave bail.

It was the saddest thing I ever knew. The city only the night before was illuminated and everybody was so happy. Now it is all sadness. Everybody looks gloomy and sad.

On that night the play was going off so well. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln enjoyed it much. She was laughing at my speech when the shot was fired. In fact, it was one laugh from the time the curtain went up until it fell—and to think of such a sorrowful ending! It is an era in my life that I shall never forget. Inclosed is a piece of fringe of the flag the President was holding when shot.

Robert E. Lee.

[From Harper's Weekly, [illegible]]

That the general satisfaction with the surrender of Lee should beget a kind feeling for the rebel General is not unnatural. But it is great folly to invest him with any romance. Robert E. Lee may be an honest man, as doubtless many of the rebels were, but beyond that he has no claim of any kind whatever upon the regard of the American people.

His story is briefly very told. Educated an army officer, he acknowledged the doctrine of State sovereignty, and, honestly holding it, he followed his State when she seceded. Now even if a man believed that his State had a right to secede at her pleasure, if he thought the occasion insufficient, as Lee confessed he did, he would silently acquiesce, and no more. But if the occasion were infamous, if the object of the exercise of State sovereignty at such enormous peril to the lives and happiness of his fellow citizens were undisguised the perpetuity of human slavery, a noble and generous man would have protested with all his heart. Robert E. Lee offered his sword.

From that moment he has been an active soldier. His military skill has been much overrated. Stonewall Jackson, his Lieutenant, achieved his most famous successes, and Lee's two aggressive campaigns were ignominious failures. No man can be held guilty of a want of genius. But will those who are so eager in extolling General Lee inform us why this Christian hero had not a word to say in regard to the atrocious treatment of our prisoners in rebel hands, especially at Libby and under his eyes? Will the flatterers of this Virginian gentleman explain why his reports of operations in the field were so ample and deceptive? Will the friends of this simple-hearted soldier say why he tried a trick of words in his final correspondence with General Grant?

There is no act known to us during his long career as a rebel in arms which should favorably signalize Robert E. Lee among hundreds of his fellow rebels. Why does not Johnston, or Ewell, or Longstreet, or Hill [illegible] of character or excuse for conduct has he which they had not? Do those who speak so softly of his crimes feel as gently about Jefferson Davis? Yet Davis at least heartily believed in his cause, and it was Lee, at the head of the army, who made Davis' crime so prolonged and bloody.

We have no emotion of vengeance against General Lee. We would not hang him—not because he has not deserved hanging, but from motives of State policy. Neither are we inaccessible to admiration for a foe. Major Andre we can pity, but General Arnold we despise. Robert E. Lee was an American citizen, educated by his country, who deserted his flag. Had his story ended there it would have been sorrowful. But he drew his sword against that flag not because of any oppression or outrage, but because by peaceful and lawful means it bade fair to become the symbol of justice and equal rights; and he drew it, thank God! in vain. There his story ends, and it is infamous.

New Advertisements.

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124 Lake Street,
WILL OPEN
Spring and Summer Millinery,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21st.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
OPERA SCARFS,
Ties, Gloves, &c. Also, the new Opera Collar, at
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CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES
At prices to suit the times, at Nos. 2 and 4 Michigan avenue.
CHAS. S. STANLEY.

SALE.—We beg leave to announce the sale of our Grocery business, No. 128 and 130 North Clark street, to Mr. JOHN SCHMIDT. Thanking our friends for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, we solicit a continuance of their orders for our successor.
KIRCHHOFF BROS.
Chicago, April 20, 1865.

PIANO PURCHASERS WILL find our present prices as well as our present stock such as cannot fail to suit them.
STEINWAY
Instruments of the choicest quality, and a fine assortment of medium and low-priced Pianos will be sold so as to suit every buyer.
SMITH & NIXON,
Washington and Clark streets, and in Cincinnati.
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A POPULAR MAGAZINE OF
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This number of HOURS AT HOME will contain papers by the following distinguished writers:
F. D. Huntington, D.D. Rufus Anderson, D.D.
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Also, one of the popular Pastor's Sketches, heretofore unpublished, by the late Dr. Spencer; a paper by the late Mrs. H. C. Conant, and contributions by other well-known female writers, with selections from the foreign Religious Magazines.

It will be embellished with a Mezzotint Engraving of
ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY,
After a statue by the late PAUL AKERS.

Terms, $3 per year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of five will receive an extra copy. To clubs of ten or more, each $2.50.

So unexpectedly large are the orders for the work that the publishers have been obliged to delay issuing the first number till the 22d inst.

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WILL POSITIVELY REMAIN BUT NINE DAYS LONGER.
PROF. H. A. DE MUNN.
The Celebrated
HAIR RESTORER,
Will most positively leave the city on May 1st, for an indefinite period, as engagements entered into with patients in other cities must now be fulfilled, and who have been postponed since January last, owing to the press of business. Those intending to procure his valuable preparation for the Hair, the price of which has been reduced to Five Dollars per bottle, should do so at once.
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ALL CONSULTATION FREE.

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These safes have been subjected to over 300 of the severest accidental and experimental tests, and have never failed to preserve their contents.

THE FIRE PROOF FILLING used in the construction of these safes is pronounced by scientific and practical men the best yet discovered.

BANKERS
And others desiring Burglar-Proof Vaults and Safes will take notice that Messrs. Valentine & Butler manufactured the majority of Burglar-Proof Safes used by Banks, Bankers and Insurance Companies in New York. They are also the manufacturers of the celebrated [illegible] Safe for THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO., in New York.
Officers of National Banks will please call and examine our Safes before purchasing elsewhere.
BACON & OBER, Agents,
104 South Water-st., Chicago.

OPERA S. J. HOVEY, TIES.
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NECK-TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
At New York prices. Keeps constantly on hand, for city and country trade, the finest goods and best assorted stock West of New York. Goods made to order.
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FOR THE PEOPLE'S
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
We are selling 7-30s at par and are making favorable arrangements with Bankers and dealers. We also deal largely in all issues of Government Stocks and Bonds, and Military and Agricultural Land Warrants.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers,
And Agents for the 7-30 Loan, 47 South Clark-st.

T. KINGSFORD & SONS'
OSWEGO STARCH.
We this day reduce our prices one cent per pound on all grades.
C. B. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents.
April 15th, 1865.

16TH WARD PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A Meeting will be held on Thursday Evening, 20th inst., [illegible]

New Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF THE
New York and Providence
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION!
WITH THE
GREAT METROPOLITAN
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Operating in all the leading cities of the United States.
Principal Western Depots:
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Worth Over $1,000,000.
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR
One Dollar Each!
Without regard to value.
Not to be paid for until you know what you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH.

10 Superior Parlor Grand Piano Fortes, $[illegible] to $[illegible]
250 splendid Pianos, from celebrated [illegible]
150 beautiful Melodeons [illegible]
150 Sewing Machines, prominent makers [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Tea Sets [illegible]
[illegible] Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches [illegible]
[illegible] Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches [illegible]
[illegible] Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches [illegible]
[illegible] Diamond Rings [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Vest and Neck Chains [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Oval Band Bracelets [illegible]
[illegible] Chased Gold Bracelets [illegible]
[illegible] Chatelaine and Guard Chains [illegible]
[illegible] Solitaire and Gold Brooches [illegible]
[illegible] Lava and Florentine Brooches [illegible]
[illegible] Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops [illegible]
[illegible] Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops [illegible]
[illegible] California Diamond Breast Pins [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys [illegible]
[illegible] Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides [illegible]
[illegible] Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] Miniature Lockets [illegible]
[illegible] Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] Plain Gold Rings [illegible]
[illegible] Chased Gold Rings [illegible]
[illegible] Stone Set and Signet Rings [illegible]
[illegible] California Diamond Rings [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders and Velvet Box [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets [illegible]
[illegible] Photograph Albums [illegible]
[illegible] Richly Framed Engravings [illegible]
[illegible] Large Photographs in oval frames [illegible]
[illegible] Large Family Bibles [illegible]

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Composed of extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry,
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Located in the leading cities of the United States, have resolved upon a grand and novel enterprise for expeditiously disposing of the above immense stock, amounting to
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THE PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS:
Certificates of stock are prepared, naming each article and its value, and are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these sealed envelopes, containing a certificate, together with a [illegible] will be sold at any of the Company's Depots or Agencies, or sent by mail to any address for 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
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On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for
ONE DOLLAR,
And in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of sealed envelopes, containing certificate and the collection of Songs and Recipes, is only 25 cents; so come and try your fortune and see the immense display of valuable gifts, bearing in mind the superb pianos, and remember that every article on the list of the Company can be obtained for the trifling sum of One Dollar each. Certificates sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price, 25 cts.
Send for Circulars.

COMPANY'S DEPOT FOR THE NORTHWEST,
182 South Clark street, Chicago.
AGENTS WANTED.
C. M. DUNN & CO.,
MANAGERS.
For sale at JOHN R. WALSH'S, and all other News Depots, where samples of Goods may be seen.

OFFICE OF ALFRED H. WISE,
General Western Agent for RUSSELL & CO.'s, Massillon, Ohio,
THRESHING MACHINES,
Reapers and Mowers combined, and
SINGLE MOWERS.
Receiving and Shipping House, cor. Meagher and Jefferson sts., Chicago.
General office, Freeport, Ill.
Address all orders to ALFRED H. WISE, Freeport, Illinois.

FREEPORT, ILLS., April 11, 1865.
To Whom it may Concern:
We desire to state to all who have been interested in reading the late correspondence in the Chicago Tribune relative to our respective agencies for the Massillon Threshing Machines and Reapers and Mowers, that we have had an interview and talked matters over and have this day settled our difficulties to the satisfaction of both parties, each conceding to the other the right of advertising himself as General Western Agent in the respective territory we each control.
(Signed) F. G. WELCH,
(Signed) ALFRED H. WISE.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
BEEF CATTLE! BEEF CATTLE!
Office [illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 18th, 1865.
Sealed Proposals in Duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of April [illegible], for furnishing to the U. S. Subsistence Department, at this point,
4,000 BEEF CATTLE.
To be delivered at the Government Cattle Yards, inspected and weighed. None but good, sound, fat, smooth steers will be received, and no steer shall weigh less than 1,000 pounds or more than 1,300 pounds and the average of each 100 received shall be 1,100 pounds gross.
It shall be a condition of any purchase made under this advertisement, that the contractor shall be governed by such inspection and rules in the delivery as are established.
Proposals will be entertained for 250 and upwards, and no payment will be made for less than 250.
The Cattle called for under this advertisement are to be delivered as follows:
[illegible] to be delivered between May 1st and May 7th.
[illegible] May 8th and May 14th.
[illegible] May 15th and May 21st.
[illegible] May 22d and May 28th.
Payment will be made in such funds as may be on hand for public disbursements, but if funds should not be on hand then as soon after as funds are received.
The right is reserved to reject any bid for proper cause.
A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
H. C. SYMONDS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

BURLAP BAGS.
[illegible] second-hand Burlap Bags, in good order, very cheap. Also, new Burlaps and Gunnies at less than market rates.
LOUDON, WALLINGFORD & CO.,
No. [illegible] South Water street.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SECOND SERIES OF
U. S. 7-30 LOAN
At the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke,
No. 50 LaSalle Street.
Liberal Commissions allowed Banks and Bankers.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD,
Cashier.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Volk's Original Life and Half Life Size Busts of the lamented President, modeled from life and original can be had by addressing or applying to L. W. VOLK, northeast corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago.

Furniture Wanted.
A purchaser for second hand furniture can be found by addressing "D," Post Office Box 1907, Chicago.

SCREENED FLAXSEED FOR SALE.—I will sell to farmers in such quantities as they may wish, [illegible] bushels Screened Flaxseed for sowing this spring.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

PRICE OF
Leather Belting
Reduced 10 per cent. at the MANUFACTORY, 176 Lake street, up-stairs.
W. S. WHITE, Agent.

ST. GEORGE.—A Special Meeting for important business will be held in their Hall on THURSDAY, [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M. By call of twelve members.
WM. [illegible], Pres't.
JAMES JONES, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE.—Any party wishing to rent a furnished house, or having a house to rent and furniture for sale, can find a purchaser or tenant by applying to
A. B. HUTCHINSON,
[illegible]

ROOFING PAPER,
[illegible]

LET EVERY DRUGGIST
in the country keep and sell
HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.
HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.
One bottle sold
WILL SELL A HUNDRED OTHERS
WILL SELL A HUNDRED OTHERS
Its reputation is
SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE.
SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE.
It changes Gray Hair
Back to its Original Color.
Back to its Original Color.
At the same time leaving it
LUSTROUS, SOFT AND GLOSSY.
LUSTROUS, SOFT AND GLOSSY.
What can we say more.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
NASHUA, N. H.
C. A. COOK, Chicago,
General Agent for the West.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF CHICAGO.
Cash Capital paid in - $300,000
Insures against loss or damage by fire, and the perils of lake navigation, on as liberal terms as other reliable Companies.
The advantages to the citizens of Chicago in effecting insurance with a Home Company, managed by men whose names guarantee honorable dealing, are clearly apparent, and should command the "TRADERS" to the patronage and support of all who have property to insure and feel interested in promoting the growth of local enterprise.
Losses occurring under policies issued by the "TRADERS" are adjusted upon the most liberal terms and promptly paid on the spot, avoiding the delay consequent upon submitting proofs to foreign companies as prescribed here by agencies.
DIRECTORS.
Clinton Briggs, David Knight, John S. Lyle,
H. McLennan, H. C. Hutchinson, B. Albertson,
E. W. Blatchford, E. Hempstead, Jas. W. Odell.
CLINTON BRIGGS, President.
SAM'L T. ATWATER, Sec'y.
Office, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke for the sale of 7-30 Treasury Notes.
The first series of this popular loan being exhausted, the new series, similar in every respect except the time of maturity, is now offered to public subscription. The notes are dated June 15th, 1865, payable three years from date, and convertible at maturity into the popular 5-20 Bonds.
Subscriptions promptly filled and interest to June 15th returned to subscribers. Liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers.
C. J. CONNELL, Cashier.

7-30 LOAN.
SECOND SERIES.
First National Bank,
Government Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke.
Subscriptions received for this popular loan convertible at the end of three years into the U. S. 5-20 gold bearing six per cent bonds.
Liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

TAKE NOTICE—The Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., by virtue of authority conferred on them at the last session of the Legislature of this State, have passed Ordinances prohibiting within the limits of said town, any slaughter or packing houses, stock yards, soap factories, beer gardens, saloons, gambling or assignation houses, or other disreputable places; also prohibiting any one to herd sheep or swine, or allowing the same to run at large within said limits; also prohibiting on the Sabbath day, the discharge of fire arms, or the playing in the open air, of base or other games, or music, except the latter be on occasions of religious or funeral services. Persons violating these ordinances are subject to penalties of
Fine or Imprisonment.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
HENRY C. WORK,
Town Clerk and Secretary of the Board.
Hyde Park, April 12, 1865.

NEW 7-30'S
Second National Bank of Chicago.
This Bank is now prepared to deliver the new 7-30 U. S. Notes on receipt of orders. Investors in the country may send funds under our season contract and Notes will be returned free of charge.
Bankers and sub-agents supplied on the usual terms.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
PAPER DEALERS,
48 State Street.
FINE PAPERS,
PRINTING PAPERS,
BOOK PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
GROCERS' BAGS,
FLOUR SACKS.

STOVES! STOVES!!
BUY THE BEST. THE
STEWART
COOK STOVE.
Over 50,000 in use.
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Water Filters, &c., &c.
For sale by JAS. P. DALTON, 71 Lake street.

BIDWELL'S
AXLE GREASE!
Best in use. For sale by
G. G. POPE, 132 So. Clark-st.

SPRING TRADE.
N. F. MERRILL,
Wholesale Dealer in
TABLE GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Looking Glasses, Fruit Jars, Flasks, &c.,
71 & 73 Randolph St., Chicago.
Agent for [illegible]

DR. J. OTTO CAN BE SEEN professionally at all times from 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office over F. Fahrney's Drug Store, corner of Canal and West Randolph streets.

REMOVAL.
Dr. LUDLAM has removed his residence from the Sherman House to
45 VAN BUREN STREET,
Second door east of Wabash avenue.

C. DAHLGREEN,
PARIS STEAM DYE WORKS,
(The most extensive in the Northwest.)
10 Desplaines St.,
Second door south of Randolph.
Ladies' Silks, Satins, &c., &c., Dyed, or Cleaned in a superior manner.
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel Cleaned, Repaired or Dyed with neatness and dispatch.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.
The undersigned, at the request of many patrons, will reopen, at LAKE FOREST, the
FAMILY SCHOOL,
Formerly kept at Clarksville, near Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 3d. Any number of [illegible] receive personal attention.
[illegible]

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, just opened by
KIMBALL & CLARK.
One of the finest stocks in the West, consisting of [illegible] Goods, Fancy [illegible], Hair Brushes, Feather Dusters, Rubber Goods, [illegible] Toys and Notions, in great variety. Also the best line of Children's Carriages in the city. The above goods are new and will be sold cheap.
KIMBALL & CLARK,
[illegible] South Clark Street, Chicago.

TO MILLWRIGHTS.
For sale a complete set of Millwright [illegible] particulars call on [illegible]

DOCK PROPERTY ON THE [illegible]

JORDAN [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Within a few days we have received a perfect flood of letters from this and several adjoining States in prose and verse, all relating to the late terrible tragedy, describing the feelings of the writers or of the neighborhood where they reside, or church where they worship. We find it utterly impossible to give one in fifty of them space in our columns, and while returning our thanks to the writers for their favors, must offer our regrets at the impossibility of finding room for these epistles in the TRIBUNE, as our columns are sorely pressed to accommodate the abundant telegraphic news and other current matter that takes priority and must be inserted.

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?

The assassination of our beloved President was the work of more men than Booth. He was but the tool or instrument of others. When our troops entered Richmond, among other rebel documents found was a bill, offered in secret session of the rebel House of Representatives, January 30th, 1865, establishing a Secret Service Bureau, for the employment of secret agents, "either in the "Confederate States, or within the enemy's "lines, or in any foreign country," and authorizing the chief officer "to organize such "A SYSTEM FOR THE APPLICATION OF NEW "MEANS OF WARFARE APPROVED, and "of secret service agencies, as may tend best "to secure the objects of the establishment "of the bureau."

Undoubtedly arson and murder were the "new means of warfare" contemplated by Jeff. Davis and his confederated congressmen. Our readers well remember that only a few weeks ago the rebel journals oracularly predicted that a blow was soon to be struck in behalf of the South that would astonish the world, and cast the Federals into consternation and confusion. This mysterious threat was generally supposed to mean some dazzling and deadly stroke of generalship on the part of Lee, whereby Grant's lines would be forced at a vital point; or that a sudden junction would be formed with Johnston's troops, when the combined rebel army would fall on Sherman and try to annihilate him at a blow, and then wheel about and crush Grant and march on Washington. There were all sorts of surmises, and increased vigilance was used by our army and navy to guard against surprise and to be ready to repel the blow when it should be delivered.

But it did not fall in any of the modes anticipated. Meanwhile, General Grant assaulted the rebel army, routed it, took Richmond and captured Lee and his forces. But the prophecy was unfulfilled until Wilkes Booth fired the fatal shot. We can now understand what is included in "organizing a system for the application of new means of warfare" that "will astonish the world." The attempt to burn the hotels of New York culminated in the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and the attempted murder of his Cabinet ministers. The rebel leaders and the Copperhead leaders are responsible for the death of the President. His blood is on their souls. The difference between a Copperhead and a Confederate is, that one lives south of the Ohio and the Potomac, and fought in defense of his diabolical principles; the other resides North of that line, and only had an opportunity to write, talk, vote and plot in behalf of the "brethren" on the other side of Jordan, but not to fight for them. At heart both are proslavery and rebel. They are "links in the same sausage made out of the same dog." The secret service Bureau at Richmond plans the murder of the President and his Cabinet, and Northern Copperheads are employed to execute the order. Jeff. Davis, in behalf of the Confederates, decrees the assassination, and Booth, in behalf of the Northern wing of the "party," performs the bloody deed.

THE NATIONAL STRENGTH.

In an ably written article on the hopes and fate of the South, the New York *Times* lays down the law that no system, social or political, founded on injustice can stand, and, in connection with the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and the consequent overthrow of southern society, cites the fate of Rome and the French Revolution as parallel historical examples. Agreeing as we do with the spirit of the article, and the principle it maintains, we think that the examples cited are at least unfortunate, and calculated to convey a wrong idea respecting the position which the rebellion is to assume in history, and the true strength and power of our institutions. The Roman civilization was destroyed; the old *regime* of France was overthrown; and so is the Southern Confederacy. Here the parallel ends. The barbaric invasions of Italy during the fourth and fifth centuries, and the fearful outbreak of 1789-91 in France, overthrew ancient and effete forms of civilization, founded in injustice and corrupted by the abuse of wealth and power. The rebellion, on the other hand, was an attempt to establish a system equally as unjust and dangerous as were those of Rome and France. It is a movement backward, a protest against the true spirit of the age. The northern barbarians and the French revolutionists encountered institutions venerable yet weak with years. We have encountered a more youthful and stronger antagonist, and have as fully and completely destroyed it.

That we have been able to grapple successfully with this movement towards barbarism and to overthrow in its very beginning a system whose career would have been as haughty, whose influence as fatal, and whose end as bloody as either of the named examples, is a source of no little encouragement to lovers of our free institutions. True it has cost millions of money, true we have sacrificed thousands of lives. Nevertheless we have conquered, and the true value of our triumph consists not in the extent of territory we have saved to the republic, nor in the transient glory of victory, but in the fact that we have wiped out a social and political system, founded upon "a relic of barbarism," aggressive in its policy, and contrary to the true spirit of our institutions. Four years of war have proved that the "irrepressible conflict" was a reality, and that Northern ideas were the only condition of national progress.

We are convinced that no other government than one founded upon the intelligence and virtue of the people could have endured the shocks of the last four years. None other could have maintained itself in the beginning against a rebellion which assumed at once such gigantic proportions. None other could have raised so many men, or so many dollars, would have dared to deal so summarily with favorite generals, or could have endured the excitement of a popular election amid the throes of so great a revolution.

The last event, so sad and yet so important in its teachings, which gives the crowning indorsement to the strength and vitality of our institutions, is the assassination of President Lincoln. The murder of its chief magistrate is a new crime in American history. The peaceful manner in which the Government passed into the hands of President Johnson shows that it exists not in the person of one man, but in the hearts of the people, who, while weeping for their murdered President, could extend the hand of welcome to his constitutional successor. Such an event in France, in Russia, or even in England, at such a time, would have caused the wildest confusion and anarchy. The event has proved that [illegible] the assassin's work cannot disturb the equanimity of our institutions. For this result there is but one parallel in history. In the sixteenth century the fell spirit of religious and political persecution culminated in the assassination of William, Prince of Orange. But the pistol of Balthazar failed to accomplish what the assassin had hoped, and the free spirit of the Netherlanders triumphed over every obstacle and won for themselves a noble destiny in history. So, also has our own government triumphed over a crime, which was the culminating wickedness of the institution with which it was grappling. The Prince of Orange was lost to his country, but the republic lived, and by the descendants of its murdered founder, secured civil and religious liberty to England in the Revolution of 1688. So Lincoln is gone, but the nation lives. The constitution is preserved. The strength of our institutions has now been tested, and have resisted successfully, not only the open attacks of foreigners, but the more insidious plottings of domestic traitors, and the murderous work of the assassin. The republic is strong, and strong where other governments are most weak; for it rests upon the virtue, the intelligence, the integrity of the people.

AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

Some two hundred and seventy years ago, in the quaint old town of Delft, in South Holland, there was a wail which went up, as of a mighty crushing sorrow, falling upon city and hamlet. It came from rich and poor, high and low. Stern faces glowered upon [illegible] with streaming eyes, as they struck hands and swore, by the God in Heaven, they would give all their treasure, and spill every drop of blood upon the altar of Freedom and Fatherland, ere they would give over the struggle with tyranny and the Inquisition. [illegible] watermen's [illegible] and homes [illegible] people [illegible] tering into all their wants, and making them his own; one whom they called by the familiar name of Father William,—while ascending a stair case in his own house, had been foully assassinated by one Balthazar Gerard, a fanatic, employed by that meanest of bigots, Philip the 2d, King of Spain, and his tool of a Netherlandish Governor, Alexander Farnese, to shoot the father of his country—William the Silent; a man who loved freedom better than the fawning of Kings, his fatherland better than gold or even his own life; who laid down titles as foolish play things; spent all his worldly goods and services, as well as those of his noble house of Nassau—all he gave to liberty.

When Philip the 2nd struck down William the Silent he supposed he had killed the liberties of all Holland; but a just God ruled in Heaven, and had engraved, in letters of gold upon hearts of steel, freedom of conscience, now and forever, to all Holland. Their good father William was gone—murdered by an assassin; but his words of wisdom, his acts of clemency and mercy, and the benignity of his character could never die. Far in advance of his age, he took a broader view of the meaning of religious freedom and free institutions than it was possible for his cotemporaries to comprehend at once; and they were destined to suffer much and wander long ere they came to a full knowledge of their great leader's teachings; but the light he left was their polar star to final and ultimate success.

Cannot we of the Nineteenth century see our counterpart in those poor Hollanders of the Sixteenth century upon that narrow strip of land, washed by the Northern seas, warring for *religious freedom*? They were striving for a freedom they had never tasted; we are striving for what we have drank deeply from, and felt its healing draughts. William the Silent was striving for liberty of conscience for all, and contending against a tyrant who said all must think his thoughts or be *tortured, burned, hanged or drowned*. Abraham Lincoln has been striving for liberty to all who bear the image of God against men who say liberty is only for a few favored ones.

The assassination of William the Silent incited the tardy Hollanders, who had often pained their noble leader by their penuriousness and lukewarmness to a united, determined action, and a sworn vengeance to tyrants. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln, our beloved, long suffering, humane father, will only cement the hearts of the loyal north as one man for the complete destruction of that accursed institution which has cost us such precious treasures of blood, and as our tears fall over the dead let us not forget the living, but love and revere Andy Johnson, and put our shoulder to the wheel with him, until the car of justice is driven over the entire South, and the very vestige of slavery crushed out. Not until then shall we have carried out the designs of the departed martyr of Freedom, Abraham Lincoln.

YESTERDAY.

Pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Oglesby, yesterday was devoted by the citizens of Chicago to the funeral obsequies of the President simultaneously with similar ceremonies at Washington. Business was generally suspended. In our various churches appropriate discourses were delivered. As on the day of the reception of the sad intelligence, the people observed it as a day of heartfelt mourning. The very heavens, as if in sympathy with the bereaved nation, spread their gloomiest pall over the scene. Externally.

"The day was dim and dark and dreary." At times the falling rain seemed like the weeping of nature over the loss of her noblest son. Thoughts of the martyred President filled every eye with subdued but intense sadness. To be so loved, and mourned, has fallen to the lot of few, very few, in the world's entire history. Never did the heart of a people so falter, or their tongues so fail, as when compelled to bid a last farewell to the good, the great, the martyred Abraham Lincoln.

New York News.

The New York *Daily News* utters the following in regard to the assassination of the President:

"We are stunned, shocked, horrified, beyond measure, at this fearful announcement. We find it almost impossible to credit the tragic story; but, unfortunately, the circumstances are too minutely detailed, and we have confirmation from so many sources, that it is impossible to entertain a hope that subsequent accounts will soften the features of the terrible tragedy."

Who does not know that this same newspaper, *News*, and hundreds of other journals of like character, have continually encouraged, in the strongest terms, the commission of the very act which now seems to shock their moral sensibilities. If any one doubts this, let him peruse the files of that sheet for the past four years, and note the number of times it has urged the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in language too plain to convey an ambiguous meaning.

☞ Some one who signs himself "A War Democrat," sends us a communication charging a certain individual, who resides not far from the corner of State and Quincy streets, with publicly declaring when he heard that Mr. Lincoln was shot, and before the news of his death was made known, that "he wished the President might die, and that he ought to have been killed four years ago." The writer says that the fellow is an open and avowed secessionist, and that the utterance of the above language can be proven by four or five citizens. But the person making these charges suppresses his own name and those of his witnesses. We are therefore constrained to disbelieve his assertions. It cannot be possible that there lives in Chicago a man who would utter such language.

A Proposition to Assassinate Lincoln.

A citizen of Chicago, who was a member for some time of the K. G. C. Lodge, in this city, writes us as follows:

CHICAGO, April 18, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is one fact which I think should be known. Last fall, while a member of the Sons of Liberty, in this city, I heard, and instantly reported to Gen. Sweet, which reports were forwarded to the War Department at Washington, a distinct proposition made to raise $50,000 to send a man to Washington to *assassinate President Lincoln*, and I have not a particle of doubt the plan originated with and was executed by the "Sons of Liberty."

General McDowell.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to call your attention to an article in your paper of the 14th inst., headed "Copperhead Policies of the War." You therein state, alluding to a Copperhead speech, that the paragraph quoted contains "four smart Copperhead falsehoods." No one but a Copperhead, I think, will deny your assertion. Are you aware that when you undertake to class Gen. McDowell with such men, politically, as Gens. Patterson, McClellan, Franklin and Buell, you utter what is equally unfounded? You must be aware that Gen. McDowell has ever enjoyed the confidence of the President as a loyal man, whatever may have been his opinion of him as a General officer, and it is fair to presume, by the repeated consultations to which he has been invited by the President, that he entertained no small degree of trust in the latter respect.

I do not believe you would intentionally misrepresent or wrongfully injure any one. But, when you say that the "Copperhead policy and their men were thrashed at Bull Run," you can allude to none other than General McDowell, for you will hardly undertake to assert that the "men" composing his army were "Copperheads!"

This being a fair inference from your article, are you not doing General McDowell a great injustice?

You certainly cannot have forgotten that in May last, General McDowell was by "direction of the President," assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, which, at the time, was considered a highly important trust, and within the past six months you have noticed and published approvingly an extract from a speech made by him during the Presidential canvass, at San Francisco, in which he warmly supported Mr. Lincoln, and took strong grounds against the war policy of those whose names you now associate with his.

I trust you will now as publicly amend the wrong you have done Gen. McDowell, as you have publicly done him an injustice. F. B.

[In reply to our correspondent, we would say that we most cordially acquit Gen. McDowell of any affiliation with or sympathy for such men as McClellan, Franklin, Porter, Buell, &c., and that we did not intend to convey any such impression in our article, to which he refers. Of Gen. McDowell's entire loyalty, we never entertained a doubt.—ED. TRIB.]

The Acting President Johnson.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

An eminent portrait painter, well acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and often admitted to intimate and unreserved conversation with him, gives us this anecdote:

Two or three weeks since, as he was talking with Mr. Lincoln, allusion was made to the Vice President, Andrew Johnson. Mr. Lincoln expressed himself in warm terms of that gentleman's merits, observing that he had done nobly for his country.

"He is too much of a man," continued Mr. Lincoln, "for the American people to cast him off for a single error."

INFORMATION WANTED.—If any survivor of the great disaster to the steamer General Lyon, knows whether Thomas Farley, of the 56th Missouri Infantry, was on board that ill-fated vessel or not, will they inform, by letter, Mrs. N. E. Farley, Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Choate once began a political speech at Faneuil Hall by saying: "Mr. Chairman, you called on me last evening to invite me to speak to the Whigs of Boston to-night. I told you that under no circumstances could I be present, and, accordingly, here I am!" This humorous *non sequitur* seems to have been followed by Gen. Lee in his surrender to Grant. He says practically—"I entirely disagree with you, Gen. Grant, about the desperateness of my situation, and accordingly I give in."

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—The Closing Speech of the Judge Advocate—The Judge Ordered to Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILITARY COMMISSION,
CINCINNATI, April 18, 1865.

The Commission met to-day to hear the final argument of Judge Burnett in the case of the Chicago conspiracy. L. M. Bartley and Robert Bevan, Esq., opened the proceedings by a feeling and appropriate reference to the great calamity that had befallen the nation since the last session.

The following telegram was then read to the commission:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Colonel H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate:

Please report in person immediately to this Department, to aid in the examinations respecting the murder of the President. Acknowledge this telegram.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate said, in view of the urgency of this order, he looked to the Commission to assist him in completing the case to-day. The duty that fell to the lot of the Judge Advocate in making the final argument on the part of the Government was one of extreme difficulty.

The Judge Advocate, in referring to the accused, said there are two sides to this case, two sides for the manifestation of sympathy. While here is an old white haired man before you whose everything is at stake, while here is a father, a generous, open-hearted and impulsive man, whose all is at stake, and here is a soldier who has fought in every clime, and who has taken up his sword to destroy life in every cause, whose everything is also at stake, yet there is on the other side at stake your Government. If these men be guilty, justice to the nation is demanded of you this day that you should convict them, and you must not waver in the consideration of this case. You must bring to your aid a power that may be a little more than even is ordinarily given to human nature. You must, for the time, sink all hatred, malice, even human sympathy, and be Godlike to determine the truth and adjust the punishment. That these accused would enter upon the commission of so heinous a crime I can scarcely permit myself to believe. They have made a strong appeal to your sympathy.

Here let me say that I do truly honor the high toned and able gentlemen who have taken part in this case. I shall always respect them and bear them in kind recollection. But there seems to have been something during these four years of the nation's trial that has appeared to paralyze the native instincts of the American heart. This phantom, this syren of secession with her enticing song seems to have lulled to sleep the better part of human nature. At the sound of her voice and the flash of her eye men have sprung to arms to grapple with the life of the nation because it was free. They have followed at the beck of this syren over desolated homes. They have trampled over the dead corses of murdered brothers and innocent women and children. They have blackened the land with desolation and made it the abode of mourning and woe. She has blinded while she has demoralized them. Old men, forgetting their white hairs, have joined in the conspiracy at the beck of this phantom, who has taken out of the human heart its heaven-born instincts to plant there those of vengeance and the thirst for blood. My tongue falters as I look over this country and see bereaved widows and orphans, the white haired patriots that mourn for the first born that shall never greet them again, and those who sit at the desolate hearth with hands uplifted waiting for the knock that will be but the death knell of all their hopes, and think that the phantom of secession has caused all this. Men who are kind fathers, kind husbands, and noble patriots, have forgotten it all in a day and have become traitors, and inculcated doctrines that have by the hands of friends stricken down that patriotic and noble leader of the human race.

There is something in it which no man can comprehend. The doctrines which they inculcate harden the heart and nerve the arm to crime, enabling them to commit robbery, arson, and murder, for all is in her category, and as they cannot commit these crimes, they appeal to God for the justness of their cause. That is what has deceived these men. It is this accursed phantom that has blinded their eyes; that has filled them with vengeance. It is this that has changed and perverted the human instincts that should have ruled in their breasts. Of this man Walsh, I would not say one word that would take from this family their father, but if the man was guilty of this crime, or has aided or abetted this conspiracy, you have but one duty to perform; you must know no man, be influenced by no bias, betray no sympathy, but must be firm in the performance of your stern duty.

There are thirty millions of suffering people in this land, and against these one man's life, if guilty, weighs little in the scale of justice. We have, unhappily, in the history of this war, frequently seen sympathy manifested for criminals, rebels and traitors—those who have brought this great injustice upon the true and loyal.

As to Judge Morris, for his white hair and his old age I have only respect. For all that is worthy in him as a citizen I do him reverence; but if this white-haired old man was engaged in a conspiracy against my nation and my country, I cannot but turn to the other side and see white-haired patriots who mourn in sadness because such as he have done their evil deeds, and I remember justice.

As to this man Grenfel I confess I have no sympathy with him, no sympathy for the foreigner who lands in this country when this nation is engaged in the struggle for human rights and human liberty, and who takes part in the quarrel against us, and arrays himself on the side of those who are trying to establish tyranny and slavery. I have no sympathy for the man whose sword is unsheathed for hire and not for principle, for whom slavery and despotism have more charms than freedom and liberty. The motive of such a one does not rise even to the dignity of vengeance. As has been said by his counsel, his sword has gleamed in every sun and has been employed on the side of almost every nationality, and after this he engages in our struggle, and as testified to by Col. Moore, desires to raise the black flag against our prisoners, and after men have yielded as prisoners of war he rides up to one and stabs him coward-like in the back. But he is not true to the cause he espouses. When in Washington he went to the Secretary of War and betrays the very people with whom he had been fighting; tells all he knows of their strength, position and designs of the Confederates. He said he proposed to leave for England but he breaks his faith, proceeds to Canada and is found among the conspirators, and is now here charged with these crimes to-day. There is no throb of my heart that beats in unison with such conduct as this. He was a fit instrument to be used in this enterprise. What to him would be the wail of women and little ones? What to him would be the pleading of old men and unarmed citizens?

The delivery of Judge Burnett's argument occupied three hours and a half, after which the Commission adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock p. m. to deliberate upon the findings and sentences. They accordingly met at the hour appointed, and, after mature deliberation, finally recorded their verdict.

IN RICHMOND.

Letter of Rev. Dr. Patton.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I can say with the opening line of Mrs. Howe's splendid war hymn—

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

They saw it along the tortuous course of the James, as we passed this morning from City Point, winding to the right and to the left, amid deserted rebel forts frowning from the bluffs, with cannons all in place, and swept by rebel rams and iron-clads, blown to pieces by their builders, and threaded our way between the torpedoes that still remain, marked out by little flags, while others lay harmlessly on the bank; and sped through all the obstructions that lately filled the channels. They saw it even more plainly, as I stepped from the steamer to the shore, and walked a mile and a half along Main street, in a motley crowd of whites and negroes, soldiers and civilians, seeing the blue uniform everywhere, surmounted now with a white face and then with a black one, and beheld the stars and stripes floating from Libby Prison, the State House and other public buildings. They saw it as the blackened ruins testified as mute witnesses to the retributive justice of God, a destroying millions of property in the rebel capital by the act of rebel commanders. They saw it in the beautiful public square, where, as I sung to myself the anti-slavery John Brown song at the foot of the statue of Washington, there went by me happy throngs of freed men and women, and there filed up to the State House a long row of rebels, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I have lived to see and visit Richmond as a free city, and no words can describe the tumult of my thoughts and the flood of my feelings, as I trod its guilty streets. I wanted to shout hallelujah at every step. Oh, the smiling faces of the negroes, and the gloomy looks of the subjugated rebels. Who can describe them?

A friend of mine called on his wife's relatives in this city, and he said the house was like a funeral. The rooms were darkened and they sat humiliated and sullen. They idolized Lee, but wished Jeff. Davis had been hung, and cursed Breckinridge for having fired the city.

The city does not appear at all deserted. Few houses seemed closed, though many stores are, and the streets are filled with throngs of people, principally soldiers, colored people, and the poor going with baskets to obtain provisions from the Union storehouses. The burnt district embraces perhaps one-eighth of the city, but that is the entire business section. Imagine all South Water and Lake streets in Chicago a mass of smouldering ruins, and you have Richmond as it is. The remainder of the city is common place in the poorer portion, though solidly built of brick, and quite beautiful in the part belonging to the wealthier citizens, though not comparing in the splendor and cost of the buildings with Northern cities of any size.

I am here bestowing attention upon our Sanitary Commission interests in the army. They make little noise in the newspapers, because the machinery is so perfect that all moves on quietly and still, and the vast amount done is done as a matter of course, without spasms of action or feeling, and by admirable system. Perhaps the public has wondered that the Sanitary Commission has not filled the newspapers with appeals after the late victorious battles. The explanation is simple and eminently satisfactory.

1. The need of supplies was very small. Fewer than usual were killed and wounded in these wondrous conflicts. Ten thousand will cover our entire loss, many of whom are but slightly wounded.

2. The Government were prepared as never before, with all the needed medical appliances.

3. The Sanitary Commission had been massing supplies at City Point for two months, adequate to all demands for supplementary aid. So thoroughly prepared was it for the emergency, that it has not needed to send for any thing or any man.

These facts I have learned both at Washington and at City Point, and the medical authorities corroborate the statement. It has a hundred men at work in the field at this general point. Ten Sanitary wagons are now with the pursuing forces, beyond Petersburg, and others entered that city and Richmond with our army. It will be seen, therefore, that there was no occasion for appeal to the public for funds, for men, or for supplies, on account of the battles that have crushed the Confederacy, and the Sanitary Commission has conscientiously refrained from a false alarm. Nothing has gratified me more than to find that so perfect was its anticipation of all wants, that nothing remained to be done afterward when, in fact, it would have been too late.

I called in during the afternoon at the rooms of the Christian Commission, near the public square, and found a lively distribution of newspapers going on to the soldiers, and of little books to the black children. The delegates were also aiding in distributing food to the poor.

Many other topics crowd upon me for notice, but I must forbear. Yours,

WM. W. PATTON.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The President's Death—Effect on the Secessionists—Incidents of Saturday—Wilkes Booth—Scenes in Church—Guerrillas—Substitute Brokers, etc., etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, April 17, 1865.

The terrible news of Saturday caused a profound sensation in this city. No event ever produced such an extraordinary display of grief. The day had been previously designated for public rejoicing for our recent victories, but the news of the morning turned our rejoicings to sorrow. It is everywhere remarked that the manifestations of grief in St. Louis, were as common among the secessionists as among Union men, though the grief proceeded from different motives, and it was well that the rebel sympathizers took this course. Any other would have brought terrible retribution upon their heads. A few incidents occurred to show the tendency of the public mind. An ex-rebel who had enlisted in the Union army and was on duty as an orderly at Gen Dodge's headquarters, said he was glad of the death of Lincoln. His comrades made a rush to hang him at once, but the Provost guard interfered and carried him off to Gratiot Prison, where he was confined with a ball and chain. A man who muttered something to himself about Lincoln, was suspected of rejoicing and instantly knocked down and set upon by a mob. He was rescued by police and disclaimed any guilt of the kind attributed to him. There were a few other disturbances of a similar character; but had any rebel given utterance to rebel sentiments on Saturday in public, he would have been torn limb from limb. The grief of the people was only surpassed by their rage. It was announced early in the day that Secretary Seward and his son Frederick were also dead. This announcement added fuel to the flame, and immense crowds filled the public streets. All the stores were closed and the places of amusement not opened as usual.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary scenes of the day took place in the First Presbyterian church, which had been appointed to be opened for services in honor of our recent victories. The interior of the church was crowded with people, the aisles being full in addition to the pews. The church was dressed in mourning emblems, and the services were closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Nelson, which had the true ring. It roused the audience to a very high pitch, and drew forth spontaneous, irrepressible bursts of applause, uncommon in the sacred edifice. Dr. Nelson said that although heretofore his heart had leaned tenderly toward the rebels, by this foul assassination they had deprived themselves of the least claim to sympathy, and now our soldiers will go through their soil to slay and slaughter the rebels, in punishment of their crimes. He believed a million men would spring to arms to avenge the blow, if necessary. By this assassination they had raised to power a man who, whatever may have been his previous weakness, had no mercy for rebels. We could not tell that the Almighty had not taken these means of developing his own decree of extermination against the rebels. The plaudits which followed these sentiments continued for several moments, and the address was the theme of warm praises throughout the day.

Wilkes Booth was known in this city as a secessionist of the quiet sort. He formerly resided here and has played several engagements at the St. Louis Theater. It is reported that he was once arrested and placed in Gratiot street prison, but this is an error. The country ought not to contain such a scoundrel long. He bears a striking resemblance to his brothers Edwin and J. B., and any one who has seen the latter cannot fail to recognize the former. Some of our Missouri cavalry ought to catch him—the courts would hardly be troubled with his presence unless a confession could be extorted from the villain to ascertain his accomplices. He may escape for the present, but justice will overtake him at last as surely as there is a God in Heaven.

The horrible events in Washington have driven every other thought from our midst. As showing how one event operates upon another, it is evident to-day that the assassination of the President will render certain the adoption of the new constitution, which is bitterly severe against rebels. It is about time that the principal opposition to this constitution were truly related. Its opponents have been dodging like fire-flies behind the bushes and setting up every imaginable pretext but the real one—and its advocates have answered these objections without once driving straight at the true cause of opposition. The real objection of Dr. Linton and others prominent in their opposition to the same is simply this—the constitution provides that all preachers of the gospel shall take an oath—*the Irish Catholic priests cannot take an oath of allegiance*, as they do not recognize allegiance—and further, the constitution in effect taxes all church property, which will reach the *ten millions* of property held by the Catholic church of St. Louis alone, so that this is a Roman Catholic opposition, and that is the real reason why the new constitution meets with so much opposition. Take away the Catholic influence, and its twin brother sympathy for the rebels, and the constitution would be adopted unanimously. The Catholics and rebels are a unit against it—fortunately the latter class are so generally absorbed in the first that the danger is less than appears at first glance.

The guerillas appear and disappear so rapidly as to defy any statement as to their status. There is not the least doubt that the people of any county resolutely bent upon destroying the remnants of bushwhacking in their midst can do so. The people may now arm themselves for self-defense. The rebels have been trying again to interfere with the working parties on the Pacific Railroad, near Independence, with partial success.

The substitute brokers are in despair. Many of them have advanced money to substitutes to be ready on call, and are now minus in men and money. With few exceptions, they are miserable scallawags, and deserve to be put to work on fortifications for six months on bread and water.

The New York mails arrived in this city on time yesterday, for the first time in three months. It is quite an event for the Post Office.

Edward Bates has published another letter against martial law, designed principally to break down the credit of the late State Convention.

The removal of Provost Marshals is going on gradually. It is wise to make haste slowly in this matter.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.

"The Moses of the Colored Men."

President Andrew Johnson's speech to the colored people of Nashville on the 24th ult.—already noticed—is fully reported by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who says: "That part of the Governor's speech in which he described and denounced the aristocracy of Nashville I cannot hope to render properly; but there was one point which I must not overlook. He spoke as follows:"

"The representatives of this corrupt (and if you will permit me to swear a little) this damnable aristocracy, taunt us with our desire to see justice done, and charge us with favoring negro equality. Of all living men they should be the last to mouth that phrase; and even when uttered in their hearing, it should cause their cheeks to tinge and burn with shame. Negro equality, indeed! Why, pass, any day, along the sidewalks of High street, where these aristocrats more particularly dwell—these aristocrats, whose sons are now in the bands of guerillas and cut throats who prowl and rob and murder around our city—pass by their dwellings, I say, and you will see as many mulatto as negro children, the former bearing an unmistakable resemblance to their aristocratic owners!

"Colored men of Tennessee! This, too, shall cease! Your wives and daughters shall no longer be dragged into concubinage, compared to which polygamy is a virtue, to satisfy the brutal lusts of slaveholders and overseers! Henceforth the sanctity of God's holy law of marriage shall be respected in your persons, and the great State of Tennessee shall no more give her sanction to your degradation and your shame!"

"Thank God! thank God!" came from the lips of a thousand women, who in their own persons had experienced the hellish iniquity of the man-seller's code. "Thank God!" fervently echoed the fathers, husbands and brothers of these women.

"And if the law protects you in the possession of your wives and children; if the law shields those women you hold dear from the unlawful grasp of lust, will you endeavor to be true to yourselves, and shun, as it were death itself, the path of lewdness, crime, and vice?"

"We will! we will!" cried the assembled thousands; and, joining in a sublime and tearful enthusiasm, another mighty shout went up to heaven.

"Looking at this vast crowd of colored people," continued the Governor, "and reflecting through what a storm of persecution and obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost compelled to wish that, as in the days of old, a Moses might arise, who should lead them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness."

"You are our Moses!" shouted several voices, and the exclamation was caught up and cheered until the Capitol rang again.

"God," continued the speaker, "no doubt has prepared somewhere an instrument for the great work he designs to perform in behalf of this outraged people; and in due time your leader will come forth; your Moses will be revealed to you."

"We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.

"Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil; and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall by God's good help no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed these words. Joy beamed in every countenance. Tears and laughter followed each other in quick succession. The great throng moved and swayed back and forth in the intensity of emotion, and shout after shout rent the air.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Interesting Letter from Maunsell B. Field, Esq.

[From the New York Times.]

On Friday evening, April 14, 1865, I was reading the evening paper in the reading-room of Willard's Hotel, at about half past ten o'clock, when I was startled by the report that an attempt had been made a few minutes before to assassinate the President, at Ford's Theater. At first I could scarcely credit it, but in a few minutes the statement was confirmed by a number of people who came in separately, all telling the same story. About fifteen minutes previously I had parted with Mr. Mellen, of the Treasury Department, and he had retired to his room. Immediately on receiving this intelligence I notified him of it, and we together proceeded to the scene of the alleged assassination. We found not only considerable crowds on the streets leading to the theater, but a very large one in front of the theater, and of the house directly opposite, where the President had been carried, after the attempt upon his life. With some difficulty I obtained ingress to the house. I was at once informed by Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, that the President was dying, which statement was confirmed by three or four other persons whom I met in the hall; but I was desired not to communicate his condition to Mrs. Lincoln, who was in the front parlor. I went into this parlor, where I found Mrs. Lincoln, no other lady being present, except Miss Harris, as already mentioned. She at once recognized me, and begged me to run for Dr. Stone, or some other medical man. She was not weeping, but appeared hysterical, and exclaimed in rapid succession over and over again, "Oh! why didn't he kill me? why didn't he kill me?" I was starting from the house to go for Dr. Stone, when I met at the door Major Eckert, of the War Department, who informed me he was going directly to Stone's house, Stone having already been sent for, but not having yet arrived. I then determined to go for Dr. Hall, whose precise residence I did not know. Upon inquiring of the crowd, I was told it was over Frank Taylor's bookstore, on the avenue. This proved to be a mistake, and I was compelled to return to his actual residence on the avenue, above Ninth-street. I found the doctor at home and dressed, and he at once consented to accompany me. Arrived in the neighborhood of the house, I had great difficulty in passing the guard, and only succeeded at last, in having the doctor introduced, admission being refused to myself. I returned to Willard's, it now being about two o'clock in the morning, and remained there until between three and four o'clock, when I again went to the house where the President was lying, in company with Mr. Andrews, late Surveyor of the port of New York. I obtained ingress this time without any difficulty, and was enabled to take Mr. Andrews in with me. I proceeded at once to the room in which the President was lying, which was a bedroom in an extension, on the first or parlor floor of the house. The room is small, and is ornamented with prints—a very familiar one of Landseer's, a white horse, being prominent directly over the bed. The bed was a double one, and I found the President lying diagonally across it, with his head at the outside. The pillows were saturated with blood, and there was considerable blood upon the floor immediately under him. There was a patchwork coverlet thrown over the President, which was only so far removed, from time to time, as to enable the physicians in attendance to feel the arteries of the neck or the heart, and he appeared to have been divested of all clothing. His eyes were closed and injected with blood, both the lids and the portion surrounding the eyes being as black as if they had been bruised by violence. He was breathing regularly, but with effort, and did not seem to be struggling or suffering.

The persons present in the room were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post Master General, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, (who, however, remained only till 5 o'clock), the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, myself, Gen. Augur, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, and, during the last moments, Capt. Robert Lincoln, and Maj. John Hay. On the foot of the bed sat Dr. Stone, above him, and directly opposite the President's face, an army surgeon, to me a stranger; another army surgeon was standing, frequently holding the pulse, and another gentleman, not in uniform, but whom I understood also to be an army surgeon, stood a good deal of the time leaning over the head board of the bed.

For several hours the breathing above described continued regularly and apparently without pain or consciousness. But about 7 o'clock a change occurred, and the breathing, which had been continuous, was interrupted at intervals. These intervals became more frequent and of longer duration, and the breathing more feeble. Several times the interval was so long that we thought him dead and the surgeon applied his finger to the pulse, evidently to ascertain if such was the fact. But it was not till 22 minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning that the flame flickered out. There was no apparent suffering, no convulsive action, no rattling of the throat, none of the ordinary premonitory symptoms of death. Death in this case was a mere cessation of breathing.

The fact had not been ascertained one minute when Dr. Gurley offered up a prayer. The few persons in the room were all profoundly affected. The President's eyes after death were not, particularly the right one, entirely closed. I closed them myself with my fingers, and one of the surgeon's brought pennies and placed them on the eyes, and subsequently substituted for them silver half dollars. In a very short time the jaw commenced slightly falling, although the body was still warm. I called attention to this, and had it immediately tied up with a pocket handkerchief. The expression immediately after death was purely negative, but in fifteen minutes there came over the mouth, the nostrils, and the chin, a smile that seemed almost an effort of life. I had never seen upon the President's face an expression more genial and pleasing. The body grew cold very gradually, and I left the room before it had entirely stiffened. Curtains had been previously drawn down by the Secretary of War.

Immediately after the decease, a meeting was held of the members of the Cabinet present, in the back parlor, adjacent to the room in which the President died, to which meeting I, of course, was not admitted. About fifteen minutes before the decease, Mrs. Lincoln came into the room, and threw herself upon her dying husband's body. She was allowed to remain there only a few minutes, when she was removed in a sobbing condition, in which, indeed, she had been during all the time she was present.

After completing his prayer in the chamber of death, Dr. Gurley went into the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln was, with Mrs. and Miss Kinney, and her son Robert, Gen. Todd, of Dacotah (a cousin of hers), and Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois. Here another prayer was offered up, during which I remained in the hall. The prayer was continually interrupted by Mrs. Lincoln's sobs. Soon after its conclusion I went into the parlor, and found her in a chair, supported by her son Robert. Presently her carriage came up, and she was removed to it. She was in a state of tolerable composure, at that time, until she reached the door, when, glancing at the theater opposite, she repeated, three or four times: "That dreadful house!—that dreadful house!"

Before I myself left, a guard had been stationed at the door of the room in which the remains of the late President were lying. Mrs. Lincoln had been communicated with, to ascertain whether she desired the body to be embalmed or not, and the Secretary of War had issued various orders, necessary in consequence of what had occurred.

I left the house about 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and shortly after met Mr. Chief Justice Chase, on his way there. He was extremely agitated, as, indeed, I myself had been all through the night. I afterward learned that at the Cabinet meeting referred to, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Adjutant General were appointed a committee to wait on the Vice President, which they did, and he was sworn into office early in the morning by the Chief Justice.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Captain McGowan's Account of the Assassination.

The following statement of Capt. Theodore McGowan, A. A. G. to Gen. Augur, may be implicitly relied on as a correct version of the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—On the night of Friday, April 14, 1865, in company with a friend, I went to Ford's theater. Arriving there just after the entrance of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him, my friend, Lieutenant Crawford, and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side, and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle, and about five feet from the door of the box occupied by President Lincoln. During the performance, the attendant of the President came out and took the chair nearest the door. I sat, and had been sitting, about four feet to his left and rear, for some time.

I remember that a man, whose face I do not distinctly recollect, passed me and inquired of one sitting near who the President's messenger was, and learning, exhibited to him an envelope, apparently official, having a printed heading and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. *I think now it was meant for Lieutenant General Grant.* That man went away.

Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up on the aisle in which I was sitting. Giving him room by bending the chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. Standing there, he was almost in my line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He stood, as I remember, one step above the messenger, and remained perhaps one minute, apparently looking at the stage and orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and, I think, descend to the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger, and as my attention was then more closely fixed upon the play, I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his consent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a few moments after, the same man entering the door of the lobby leading to the box, and the door closing behind him. This was seen because I could not fail, from my position, to observe it; the door side of the proscenium box and the stage, were all within the direct and oblique lines of my sight. How long I watched the play after entering, I do not know. It was, perhaps, two or three minutes, possibly four. The house was perfectly still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Trenchard" and "May Meredith," when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes, on the right of the stage. Looking toward it, and behind the Presidential box, while it startled all, it was evidently accepted by every one in the theater as an introduction to some new passage, several of which had been interpolated in the early part of the play. A moment after, a man leaped from the front of the box, directly down nine feet, on to the stage, and ran rapidly across it, bare-headed, holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly in the gaslight, as he came within ten feet of the opposite rear exit. I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am convinced that he was the man I saw enter.

As he leaped he cried distinctly the motto of Virginia, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*" The hearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In an instant he had disappeared behind the side-scene. Consternation seemed for a moment to rivet every one to his seat, the next moment confusion reigned supreme. I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered the box, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered, supposing him to be an ill-bred fellow who was pressing a selfish matter on the President in his hours of leisure. The assassin of the President is about five feet nine and a half inches high, black hair, and I think eyes of the same color. He did not turn his face more than a quarter front, as artists term it. His face was smooth, as I remember, with the exception of a moustache of moderate size, but of this I am not positive. He was dressed in a black coat, approximating to a dress frock, dark pants, and wore a stiff-rimmed, flat-topped, round-crowned, black hat, of felt, I think. He was a gentlemanly-looking person, having no decided or obtruding mark. He seemed for a moment or two to survey the house with the deliberation of an *habitue* of the theater.

THE BOOTH FAMILY.

Remarkable Developements—A Strange, Eventful History.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.]

We have been placed in possession of some facts relative to the Booth family since writing our first article on the subject, which are, at this time, exceedingly interesting. They widely differ from the generally known and accepted history of the family, as it is written in extant memoirs, and handed about among the traditions of the stage. Our informant received the particulars a few years ago, from the lips of a personal friend, who had an intimate knowledge of the inner life of the family, and regarded the advancement of the boys in their profession, with much satisfaction and pride.

It has been generally understood, and the family encouraged the belief, that Junius Brutus Booth, Sr., was legitimately married to the lady who passed in this country as his second wife. Indeed, when, some seven years ago, the announcement of the death of his first wife, Mrs. Mary Booth, in Baltimore, was made in the New York *Clipper* (the statement that she had been divorced being added), the sons united in a card, which was published in that journal, setting forth that their father had had but one wife, and that one their mother, then (and now) living—the putative Mrs. Rosalie Booth, from whom he had never been divorced.

Mrs. Ward, however, stated to our informant that this was incorrect.] The elder Booth was a married man at the time he last appeared at Covent Garden Theater. While there he chanced to meet in the Covent Garden Market (then as well known as Haymarket) a flower girl named Rosalie, who regularly sold flowers to market customers in that quarter of London. She possessed rare personal attractions, and was, in fact, exceedingly beautiful. Booth cultivated an acquaintance with her, which ripened into intimacy, and resulted in an elopement, Booth at once taking passage to America, where the fair Rosalie was presented as, and passed for, his wife.

By his first wife, Booth had one child—at the time of his desertion of her—an infant. When she ascertained where Booth had gone, she also followed, bringing the child with her, and subsequently took up her residence in Baltimore. This child, when arrived at man's estate, adopted the profession of the law, and Richard Booth, Esq., was afterward known as a prominent and influential member of the Boston bar. He never so much as recognized the other children of Booth, and for years did not speak to his father.

It was probably out of consideration for this child, that the elder Booth did not sue for a writ of divorce from his wife Mary; if, indeed, there were any grounds upon which he could hope to obtain the desired legal severance, without which, it seems, a second marriage was out of the question. Her troubles and trials led her gradually into habits of dissipation. She became almost as intemperate as Booth himself, and it was a custom with her, when in liquor, to haunt the Baltimore markets for a chance meeting with the woman who had usurped her place in the heart and home of her husband. These encounters were as much avoided by the one, as sought for by the other. Mrs. Booth assailed Rosalie with violent, often coarse language, and opprobrious epithets, which the other never resented, but cut short by the speediest exit.

The fact growing out of this condition of affairs is, that the children—Junius Brutus, Edwin Forrest, John Wilkes, Joseph, and the sisters—are of illegitimate birth; and it is a fact which would probably have died out with the few who were privy to it, but for the great crime which has quickened public curiosity and unlocked the secrets of the family charnel-house, whose gates had been so securely closed and guarded by the children, in their struggle for professional rank and social position, that even a legal inquisition could hardly have forced them ajar. The outlining facts of the stage career of the boys, as published by us, are substantially correct, and very little is to be added. They were all greatly attached to their mother, and it was their custom, while fulfilling engagements throughout the country to remit their funds to her in trust, except so much as was necessary to defray their personal expenses.

The sad story of this family is not without its moral. Immorality, dissipation, debauchery, evil-doing continually, running through the lives of the parents, and blossoming at last in the child in the most horrible of crimes, cold-blooded and most infamous murder. Who can say what influence the secret history of his parentage exercised upon the mind of John Wilkes Booth? Like his father, dissipated, of irregular and immoral habits, putting no restraint upon his appetites and lusts, who can define the measure of the influence which the father's career reflected upon the son, giving to an excited and morbid temperament a dash of recklessness that made him heedless of the moral consequences of an act, and adding audacity to a daring and resolute will that urged him on to deeds, the thought of which makes the reflective mind shudder and stand appalled? John Wilkes Booth's associations, in the South especially, were altogether with that class of young men who were the first to rejoice in the calamities of the nation, and the most forward to aggravate them by an impetuous rush to arms. Impetuous, haughty, self-willed, inflated with vain ideas of superior social and intellectual standing, taught to despise honest-handed industry, social and political conservatism and stability, impatient of the prudent counsels of age and experience, resolved to override law and order, if either impeded their ambition or conflicted with their desires, fond of turbulence and strife, making the pistol of the duelist and the knife of the assassin the arbiters of personal difficulties and quarrels; he was one of ten thousand ripened and corrupted, and ready to lend himself to secret plotters and contrivers to carry out any scheme requiring desperate resolution and unshrinking nerve. Neither intellect, nor education, nor general culture can change, and hardly influence, a depraved and totally corrupted heart. John Wilkes Booth never plotted the assassination of President Lincoln. He had the hand to execute, not the head to contrive; the audacity to dare, not the cunning to conceive; the heart to do what the contriver would have left undone had its execution devolved upon himself. It was a case of an ill-balanced nature, thoroughly corrupted and debauched, and ready for any deed. His parentage, his antecedents, his associations, added to his political antipathies and prejudices, made him the fit tool for conspirators, and the soundness of the judgment that selected him is confirmed by the manner in which he proceeded to execute what he consented to perform.

Gen. Burnside on Andrew Johnson.

[From the New York Commercial, April 17.]

Gen. Burnside was accosted this morning in William street by some friends who chanced to remember that during the General's Western campaign he was brought into intimate contact with Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, and must, therefore, know much about the character of the citizen who, by the death of Mr. Lincoln, suddenly becomes the head of the nation.

Gen. Burnside was therefore asked: "Can we trust Andrew Johnson? Is he a drunkard, as has been said?" The General replied: "I know Mr. Johnson well. He was Military Governor of East Tennessee when I commanded in the West. For some time he was in Louisville and Cincinnati, where I met him at all hours of the day and night, and in most important consultations, and I can say that I never saw him taste liquor of any kind, and never saw him when I thought he had tasted liquor. He was no drunkard then. In my opinion, he is a firm, loyal and talented statesman."

Dealings with Traitors.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 17, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The 15th, after the news of the assassination had been received, two men, Elisha Warriner and —— Fuller, long known for their "secesh" proclivities, made the remark that "They were afraid the news was not true, but they hoped it was. That they were glad Lincoln was killed, and that it ought to have been done years ago." The citizens turned out en masse, and had it not been for the exertions of one or two prominent men, lynch law would have been put in force. They were finally let off, after taking the oath of allegiance on their knees with uncovered head and uplifted arm. This was too easy for them. They should have been served with a halter.

This city is draped in mourning, and Saturday all places of business were closed.

GUIDE.

Ottawa Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, April 18, 1865.

The following resolution, passed at the meeting here on Saturday last, has been forwarded to Andrew Johnson, the President.

"At the request of the citizens of Ottawa, assembled without distinction of party, and as Chairman of a meeting held here to-day, I tender to you their cordial support in the discharge of the important duties now devolved upon you as the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and the expression of their confidence in your ability and integrity. Accept also my best wishes for your prosperity and confident hope that your administration will be an honorable, able and successful one.

(Signed) P. H. WALKER,
Chief Justice Supreme Court of Illinois.

The Parricide.

CHICAGO, April 18.

Editors Tribune:

J. W. Booth was a stock company actor, playing leading parts, in the Broad Street Theater, Richmond, Va. He was there in 1860, at the breaking out of the troubles. He was known on the bills as J. Wilkes. His father, old Booth, lived for many years between Petersburg and Richmond. C. P.

EUROPE.

AMERICAN DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION FROM PORTUGAL.

Napoleon Declares Intervention in America "Too Late."

SPAIN VOTES THE ABANDONMENT OF ST. DOMINGO.

English Perception of the Dissolution of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy.

DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1865.

The steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Bridgeman, which left Queenstown April 1, arrived at this port yesterday.

The London *Post* writes concerning the late message of Jeff. Davis, in which it finds it difficult to discover any measure which is at all likely to benefit the rebels.

The London *Times*, commenting on the prospects of the Jeff. Davis rebellion, says:

"The organized resistance of the South is now almost confined to the vicinity of Richmond, and the continuance of the war in its *present form* depends upon the genius of Gen. *Lee alone*."

The London *Times* of the 5th inst. argues in favor of the Canadian confederation, and says:

As to the supposed difficulties which might arise between the central and provincial Legislatures it is sufficient to say that, although the proposed arrangement was not by any means perfect, it would at all events have formed the basis of some sort of union; and that, under present circumstances, even an imperfect federation is better than none at all. It is for such shadowy and unworthy reasons as these that New Brunswick seems likely to reject a scheme by which, as our correspondent admits, "every one acknowledges that some undoubted advantages were promised."

The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th of March, says:

"It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the personal character of Gen. Sherman, seemingly destined within the next few weeks to be the greatest power upon this distracted continent, is at this moment well worth studying, as likely to furnish a key to the future, and to indicate the attitude and policy of the victorious twenty millions who, after unparalleled efforts, seem at length about to triumph over the first stage of resistance so long and so heroically offered by their sturdy and still unsubdued antagonist."

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD—THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION.

LISBON, March 31, 1865.

The American Minister has demanded satisfaction for the firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento by the Portuguese forts.

He also requests the dismissal of the Governor of Belem, and a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

Nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

In the Spanish Cortes the debate upon the abandonment of St. Domingo was closed, and the bill was adopted by 153 against 68 votes.

The plague was still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased.

"TOO LATE" FOR INTERVENTION.

[London (March 30) correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]

I have reason to know that the Emperor Napoleon has more than once disclaimed recently any intention of renewing his offer for interposition, either separately or conjointly with us, in America. "I would have done it," he said to an Englishman to whom he was talking the other day, "two years ago, or even one year ago: *but it is now too late*."

RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., THE ENGLISH RADICAL REFORMER.

Our European advices by the Germania inform us of the death of Richard Cobden, M. P., the great English champion of free trade, the ablest man in the ranks of the radical reformers of Great Britain, a sincere and honest democrat, and a firm friend of the people of the United States, their government and rights.

Mr. Cobden died in Suffolk street, London, on Sunday, the 2d of April, in his sixty-first year of his age. He was in declining health for some few years past, and of late his appearance in Parliament, or at public meetings outside the house, were followed by such bodily prostration as to seriously impede the discharge of his public duties. The immediate cause of his demise was a prolonged attack of chronic spasmodic asthma.

Richard Cobden was a self-made man. He was born at Midhurst, Sussex, England, in the year 1804. His father was a small farmer in that neighborhood; so that the early years of the late legislator may be said to have been passed in a struggle with poverty; and there are few passages in biography more interesting than the account of his rise from the home of a Sussex yeoman, and from the position of a boy in a London warehouse, to a place in the British Senate, where he could command his audience and influence the destiny of nations. Finding there was no room for him in the contracted sphere of his native village, Richard left home when very young and sought out a relative who was engaged in the manufacture of cotton in Manchester, a town destined to become the scene of his greatest political triumphs. He obtained employment from his kinsman, and once at work, the energy, tact and assiduity of young Cobden speedily began to be felt, and he was promoted to the position of a traveler, or, as the class was at that time termed in England, "a bagman." In the commercial room of the various hotels young Cobden was always a welcome inmate; and there were a few years ago in his native island old "roadsters" who used to speak familiarly and affectionately of their old companion, and who recognized his free trade arguments, urged with so much effect in St. Stephen's, as having been many years before employed after dinner in the trade travelers' room.

Mr. Cobden, like all men of his stamp, pushed his way upward and secured a partnership in a considerable manufacturing firm, and in the effort to extend his business he soon visited the United States and also the Empire of Russia. While mainly engaged in commercial transactions, he always kept his eyes open to the broader questions of the political and social condition of the countries he visited, and pamphlets on Russia and on the United States in their relations with England, "By a Manchester Manufacturer," contained the germs of most of those free trade and politico-economical opinions which were developed by him in his future career.

About this period Gen. Peyronnet Thompson and Mr. Charles Villiers, M. P., called in question the wisdom of the English corn laws, Mr. Thompson attacking the system in his "Corn Law Catechism," and Mr. Villiers assailing it in the House of Commons. The Anti-Corn Law League was organized soon afterwards in Manchester. Mr. Cobden did not join the body immediately; but when he did take that step he, in conjunction with John Bright, infused a vast amount of fresh life and energy into it, and, in fact, gave it the impetus which mainly enabled it to attain its triumphant issue. By Cobden's advice England was divided into districts, subscriptions were raised, lecturers were appointed; but there is no question that these lecturers were of comparatively little value, as the whole interest centered in the peregrinations of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and one or two other men, whose exertions at that time, wholly disinterested as they were, present an amount of labor done and self-denial gone through for the sake of "an idea" which is probably without a parallel outside the cause of religion.

After a time Mr. Cobden sought a seat in the House of Commons. He offered himself for Stockport at the dissolution which followed the death of King William in 1837, but was then defeated. In the following dissolution, in 1841, when Lord Melbourne made his appeal to the country in favor of a fixed duty on corn, Mr. Cobden offered himself again and was successful. In the House he took every opportunity of advocating his peculiar views, and one of his impassioned speeches led to a singular scene. Soon after Sir Robert Peel came into power in that [illegible] his secretary, Mr. Drummond, was shot by a madman of the name of McNaghten, *in mistake for Sir Robert himself*. The circumstance naturally made a deep impression on Sir Robert's mind; and when in the course of a free trade debate, Mr. Cobden warned the Ministers of the responsibility they incurred by refusing the free importation of corn to a starving people, Sir Robert Peel rose in a state of great excitement and accused Mr. Cobden of inciting to assassination. The clamor that rose thereupon, the criminations and recriminations, the explanations and apologies that followed, may be imagined by those who are familiar with the proceedings of the body.

In the year 1846, five years after Mr. Cobden entered Parliament, Sir Robert Peel introduced the bill for the repeal of the corn law, which is now the law of England. Cobden's name was in every one's mouth, and perhaps the most graceful tribute that was ever paid to a public man was offered to him by Peel himself, when, in reviewing the course of the corn law agitation and its success, he said the result was mainly due, not to his efforts nor to the efforts of any of his colleagues, but "to the unadorned eloquence of Richard Cobden."

England was not ungrateful. As soon as the contest was over a proposal was made to raise £100,000 by way of subscription, in recognition of the services of Mr. Cobden, by which it was well understood his own private affairs had become impaired through his neglect of them. The proposal was warmly taken up, and though the sanguine anticipations of its promoters were not realized, the sum of £70,000 was raised, with a portion of which the small property at Midhurst, on which he had worked when a boy, was purchased for him, while the remainder was invested by Mr. Cobden himself in American railway stock.

When Sir Robert Peel went out of office Lord John Russell became Premier, and in the distribution of his offices it was understood that he offered to Mr. Cobden some subordinate office—we believe the Vice Presidentship of the Board of Trade—which Mr. Cobden declined. He was sent to Parliament for the Great West Riding of Yorkshire. This seat he retained for ten or eleven years, devoting himself to the advocacy of radical reform views. When Lord Derby came into power, in 1852, he showed himself one of the bitterest opponents of the conservative Cabinet, and he, in conjunction with Mr. Bright and his old friends of the Corn Law League, threatened a revival of that body and the agitation it worked.

The war with Russia, which soon after followed, found in Mr. Cobden a strenuous opponent.

When the English Parliament was dissolved in 1857, in consequence of the vote condemning Sir John Bowring's conduct in bringing on the Chinese war, Mr. Cobden did not offer himself for the West Riding. He became a candidate for the town of Huddersfield, but was beaten, remaining out of Parliament for two years.

During the period (1859) Mr. Cobden came to the United States on some private business. When Mr. Cobden was in the United States his friends nominated him for the borough of Rochdale, and returned him for the seat. The issue of that election was unfavorable to the conservative party, and Lord Palmerston resumed office. In the distribution of places his lordship avoided the mistake which his colleague, Lord Russell, had made twelve or thirteen years before, and kept the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, vacant for some time, waiting Mr. Cobden's acceptance. Mr. Cobden, on arriving in England, hastened to the Premier and declined the offer.

Though never a minister of England, it was his fate to have a more potential voice in the commercial policy of his country than most ministers ever attain, in having the chief direction of the commercial treaty with France. Mr. Cobden had always insisted on the pacific intentions of the Emperor of the French; and in one of his visits to Paris he had an interview with his Majesty, in which Louis Napoleon entered into an elaborate argument to show that his naval and military preparations, which were then exciting a good deal of uneasiness, were no more than the domestic necessities of France required. This apology found its way into the newspapers—it was understood from the pen of Mr. Cobden himself—and the way was thus paved for the rumors that afterwards began to circulate, and which every day acquired fresh consistency, respecting the negotiation of the treaty.

We have said that Mr. Cobden invested the surplus of the corn law subscriptions in American railway stock, and we may add that for a time he suffered some losses from the investment. About the time that Mr. Cobden was out of Parliament, and while he was residing in the French provinces of Algiers some of his friends proposed to raise a second subscription in his favor. It was to have been managed with great delicacy. But the London *Times* got hold of the affair, and in an article recommended the case to the public in a tone of contemptuous pity, at the same time sneeringly remarking how singular it was that a gentleman who aspired to economize the finances of the nation could not keep his own private affairs from confusion. The effect of this was immediate. Mr. Cobden wrote over to England repudiating the subscription and begging that every friend of his would separate himself from all connection with it. After this savage attack Mr. Cobden refused to the journal in question admission into his house.

Mr. Cobden expressed his opinion on the issue of the American war very recently in a letter addressed to the United States Minister at Copenhagen, in which he said: "I congratulate you on the course which events have taken in your country during the last few months. It seems to me that there is unmistakable signs of exhaustion in the Confederacy, and it would not be rash to predict now that the famous 'ninety days' will witness very decided events in the progress of the war. Jefferson Davis rules in Richmond; but the Federal armies control his dominions. I hold a theory that in these times, when armies require vast appliances of mechanical resources, and when they are so much larger than in olden days, it is impossible to carry on war without the base of large cities. If the seaports be taken and Lee be obliged to evacuate Richmond, there will not be a town left in the Confederacy with 20,000 white inhabitants. It will be impossible to maintain permanently large armies in the interior of the slave States, amid scattered plantations and unpaved villages. You cannot, in such circumstances, concentrate the means of subsistence or furnish the necessary equipment for an army. I expect, therefore, to see the loss of the large towns lead to a dispersion of the Southern armies."

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright and Mr. D'Israeli have paid the most affecting parliamentary tributes to the memory of Mr. Cobden, and the French press vies with that of England in deploring the loss of a staunch friend of freedom and humanity.

A Charge Reiterated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your correspondent "S" from this place, seems to have thrown a bombshell into the wigwam of our city and Government papsuckers, and I see from the *Argus* here, that they have got it to deny, for them, the soft impeachment. I have been doing business here for nearly twelve years, and I am personally acquainted with nearly every man mentioned by "S," and those I do not know personally, I know well from character, and I will say, and every citizen here knows it is so, that the portrait given by "S" is true and correct.

I see Brooks (one of those named by "S") has made a low-flung and indecent denial in his paper, the *Review*, of his history. Now there are twelve responsible men here, who have just been discharged from the jury, who will swear that this most contemptible puppy Brooks was the only man who informed against property here, to have it confiscated, and furthermore, he never sustained a *solitary case*. Has Brooks forgotten the card he published, I think in the Memphis *Avalanche*, the next day, or a few days after the vote here in favor of secession, in which he repudiated his vote for the Union and gave in his adhesion to the popular side. If he has, I remember it well, and so do plenty of others here. The same can be found to prove the history of the others as given by "S" to be correct.

Of course, in endorsing "S" sketches of our *citizen patriots*, I do not mean his part about General Washburn. I am for Washburn right or wrong. Respectfully,

BARTON B. SWASEY,
No. 109 Front street.

The Labor Market.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Will the price of labor come down? That is the question that enters most largely into the engagements and preparations for future business. The advance of wages went up, not alone upon the demand for increased services in the several departments of labor, but mainly because laborers were taken from their respective pursuits to the battle field by hundreds of thousands, the consumption of all the various products of labor steadily going on as largely as ever. Thus was used up all current production and all the accumulated stock on hand at the commencement of the war.

A very general self-denial in the way of consumption has been observed, and in this way we now approach the end of the war, and the time of the return of our thousands of soldiers to their usual avocations. In many branches of industry there will henceforth be a lessened demand, and particular manufactures, recently most inquired for, will be given up altogether.

There will necessarily be a change in the employment of many manufacturing establishments, or they will be discontinued. This will create more competition in the ranks of labor, the natural consequence of which is a reduction in the price. The tendency of the labor market is manifestly to lower figures, and the engagements now being entered upon in the several productive pursuits for future delivery are also at lower prices, based, to a considerable extent, on a reduction in wages.

We have heard of contracts entered into within the last few days for the manufacture and delivery of iron at a future day, at fully two dollars per ton below the present actual cost of making it. This contemplates not only a fall in the wages of the labor in and about the iron works, but also a similar reduction at the iron and coal mines, and in the transportation charges on our canals, by the greater supply of boats, which will follow the release of the great number now, and for two or three years past, in the service of the Government.

The same is true of the railways. Released from the heavy tonnage required of them by the Government, they will have an abundance of cars, with motive power, for the ordinary business of their respective lines, thus bringing back the usual competition, and consequently lower charges. But these changes will be comparatively slow.

The soldiers will be mustered out gradually, even when peace is declared, and the use of our canals and railways will as gradually fall back to a legitimate traffic. The indications all point, ultimately, to low wages, for the reasons stated, and the reduction in prices of the necessaries of life, already commenced, by a fall in groceries, and almost all manufactures. The sooner a proper point is reached, the sooner will business actively revive.

The longer the time is delayed in reaching the lowest point warranted by changed circumstances, the longer will active trade be deferred, for the reason that the producers of coal, iron, manufactured goods, &c., will not care to proceed much beyond the daily want, to carry a stock into the future when it may be more cheaply produced, and afforded at lower prices. It is true, there is a countervailing cause for any decline in stock prices, and to some extent a fall in prices of everything measured by a cheapened currency.

Characteristic Act of Mr. Lincoln.

[From the New York Times, 17th.]

Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston, the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Petigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He inclosed a handsome sum as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were also given to secure them full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Petigru, it will be remembered, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina, and stood firm and immovable, though almost alone, in his devotion to the Union through all the madness of nullification in 1832, and of secession at a later day. Like every other Southern Union man, he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his high toned integrity and unflinching devotion to principle, commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to learn that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for the relief of the surviving members of his family.

Getting an Elephant.

[From the Richmond Whig, 10th.]

It may not be generally known that the rebel Government ordered the removal of their armory from this city to Danville some three weeks since, and that nearly all of the machinery was got away before the city was occupied by the Federal troops. The removal of the armory was entrusted to Major F. F. Jones, the commandant of the armory, who spared no pains or efforts to remove the machinery, and so arranged affairs that the armorers would be obliged to follow the machinery or be sent to Lee's army. When the time came for departure Capt. Adams, the master armorer, and his assistant, Major Ayers, as well as the armorers, refused to budge an inch. The Confederacy have got Major Jones and their machinery, and are welcome to both, for without Capt. Adams and his armorers the machinery cannot be erected, and is worthless to the rebels. Out of the two hundred and [illegible] armorers only six of them followed the machinery. The armorers who remained, we understand, have the assurance of the military authorities that they will be furnished with employment.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has bee
by the President United Distric
for the Southern District of New
place of E. L. Delafield Smith, resig

The Smithsonian Institute is t
and made fire proof.

The Duke de Galliera, a
of Paris, pays a house rent of
least so says the Boston Post
thority.

The seal of Diane de Poitiers
recently for $5,000.

France will solace the widow
a pension of $5,000 per annum.

Brigham Young has lost one of his
wives. "But he isn't much of a wid
—Ex.

A man down in Maine nearly
suicide by swallowing a glass of

An exchange says the Deerhound
only British hound that has inter
us in this rebellion.

A captivating General—Grant.

William Edgerton died at L
lately, aged 104. Body and mind
ous to the last.

The suspension bridge over the
tween Cincinnati and Covington
ished this summer.

Jay Cooke sold $3,131,400 of the
thirties Tuesday.

There were 465 deaths in New Y
week, a decrease of 4.

The General Assembly of the O
Presbyterian Church will meet at
May 18, and continue in session
"Papa, why do they plant
grow and have leaves?" "No,
like plants they shoot, and the
the leaving."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERC

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Apr

On account of the funeral obsequies of
Lincoln, business all over the city
suspended. We have therefore no
make. The Stock Exchange and
and business offices were closed.

— The exports of domestic produce
York, for the week, include
180 brls rye flour, 863 brls corn meal,
wheat, 3,450 bu oats, 3,107 bu corn,
1,451 pkgs candles, 1,793
hops, 21 brls pitch, 14 brls tar, 3 brls
pentine, 2,179 galls lard oil, 31 galls
1,818 brls pork, 731 brls and
cut meats, 49,858 lbs butter,
922,659 lbs lard, 179 brls rice,
114,455 galls petroleum, 856 hhds
pkgs crude tobacco, 30,712 lbs

— In Montreal there was very little
doing in Sterling Exchange. Rates are
ably different from last week, but
hardly so firm, and if sales are pressed
of 9¼ per cent must be submitted to.
still charge 10@11 per cent for discount
@9½ per cent premium for cash. Bank
be bought on the street at 8½ per cent.

— In Pittsburgh on Friday the oil
was dull, with the following sales of

75 shares Oil Creek and Cherry Run
50 do Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
100 do Western Pennsylvania

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Ap

There was no meeting
consequence of the general
in the funeral services at the various
the city. We have therefore no
port.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHI

This Bank will receive subscriptions
U. S. Notes, and pay the interest
scription to the 15th of June.

These notes are issued in denomination
$50, $100 and $5,000—bear interest at
per cent per annum, and are payable
15th of June, 1867, or may be converted
of the holder, at maturity into six per
bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from
Municipal taxation, and having the
the best security for investment now in

We allow the usual rate of commission
and can furnish the notes free of charge.

EDWD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH &
BROKER,
No. 35 Exchange Place, New Y
Government Securities, Stocks and Gold
Sold Exclusively on Commission.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Solomon Sturges Sons, Chicago
Messrs. Hinckley & Handy, Chicago,
C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
L. Z. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Monk, Bailey & Co., New York
Messrs. McKim, Bros. & Co., New York
Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., New York
Messrs. H. J. Lyons & Co., New York
H. H. Baxter, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lathrop, Smith & Co.
C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

BEEF CATTLE—We have no report
receipts and shipments of stock. The total
Cattle amounted to 76 head. The market
and inactive. Owing to the depression
market, the prices were unsteady and
a little lower. Government buyers
anxious to purchase, and there appears
tire absence of all shipping demand
together with the general suspension of
which allow us to suggest, the cattle
have done well to have joined
of intense dullness.

The supply at the various yards
much of the stock which arrives
fair quality. We note particularly
prime Iowa steers, sold by John Gilley
similar lot of State steers
the first named.

We quote the market dull and
slight downward tendency. The range
$6.50@7.25 from common to fair. No
prime stock changes hands.

The following are the reported sales:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Warfield sold Riley 16 head averaging
H. Strahorn & Co. sold Russell &
raging 990 at $4.25.

Degan to Morris, Walzell & Co., 16 head
1,020 at $7.25.

Strader sold Morris, Walzell & Co. 20
steers, averaging 973, at $5.25.

Same to same, 8 head, averaging

HOGS—The market, though not quite as
the Cattle trade, was nevertheless
though prices ruled firm. The
has not affected the Hog market to the
as it has beef. Good smooth Hogs are
and if not too heavy sell readily at fair
note the sale to-day of 1,345 hogs at
for light stock hogs, to $10.25 for good
ing are the sales to-day:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.
FORT WAYNE YARDS.		
Alexander	Fildes	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fildes	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.		
H. Strahorn	Williams	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]
SHERMAN YARDS.		
Adams	Gillett	[illegible]

SHEEP—Nothing comparatively was
There are very few in the yards and
quality. Prices therefore are nominal
evidently a downward feeling. We
following sales:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.
H. Strahorn & Co.	Greenthall	[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ARRIVED—W J Gurnee, Lemont, yds dimension stone; Advance, Lemont, bls. 16 yds dimension stone; D C Norton, yds dimension stone; Rock Run, Ottawa, corn; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn; LaSalle, 7,350 bu corn; Belle France, LaSalle, corn; B M Bennett, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; Lasalle, 3,000 bu corn; York State, LaSalle, Lark; Kennebec, do, 3,600 bu corn; do do; Africa, do, 5,000 bu do; Arkona, do, do; Yorktown, do, 5,300 bu do; Atlanta, do, do; Leslie, do, 6,000 bu do; Milwaukee, do, do; A Woolson, do, 6,000 bu do; do; Shamrock, do, 5,329 bu do; Ajax, do, Antelope, do, 5,300 bu do; Portland, do, Queen City, do, 5,300 bu do; Marion, do, Ella, Ottawa, 26 cu yards; Union, corn; H Cooley, Morris, 6,000 bu corn,

CLEARED—J B Preston, Morris, 4,150 pickets, 7,100 lath; Imperial, Lockport; lington, Marseilles, 68,000 ft lumber, 10,000 400 posts; Gen. Sherman, Morris, Salle, 181, ft lumber.

DR. TEBBETTS'
PHYSIOLOGICAL
HAIR REGENERAT

[illegible]
WARRANTED.

G. C. GOODWIN & CO.
Price per bottle $1.

SMITH & DWYER

PRESTON, WILLA
7-30 LOAN

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed

Special

Doctor

Lost Manhood

A Thing of Beauty

Spermatorrhoea

Helmbold's

Doctor

Helmbold's

Dr. James

Why Injure the Complexion

Keep Disease

A Clear, Smooth Skin

Teeth Extracted

To Purify, Enrich the Blood

A Physiological View of Marriage

Beware of Counterfeits

Dr.

Not a few of the Worst

Public Sale

PUBLIC SALE—

EMPLOYMENT

Special Notices.

Doctor Bigelow, [illegible] Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Illinois.

Lost Manhood Restored, [illegible] Circulars sent free.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. [illegible] Helmbold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla [illegible] Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Spermatorrhea. [illegible] Address, with stamp, [illegible] P. O. Box 1502, Chicago, Ill.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu [illegible]

Doctor Thompson [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 22 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a contagious venereal character: cures them without mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic or any poison; but with the use of a [illegible] a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison. Syphilis in all its forms, spermatorrhea, seminal weakness, emissions, brought on by [illegible], sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, [illegible], depression, impotency, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured with an infallible method, during time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 22 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Why Injure the Complexion by Powders [illegible] Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

Keep Disease at Bay. [illegible]

Teeth Extracted Without Pain [illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow [illegible]

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR [illegible]

Insurance.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1865,

$3,688,602.90!

MARINE AND FIRE RISK TAKEN

AT CURRENT RATES, BY

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Insurance Buildings,

S. W. cor. LaSalle and Randolph sts.

Petroleum.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New York.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES

AT

$10 Per Share.

Subscription Price, Five Dollars per Share, Not Liable to further Assessment.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building.

71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Post Office Address, Box 5,268, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
R. J. HUNTER, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for Stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government Bonds and Securities, which Bonds and Securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5,268, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank," Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City, or to any of its Agents.

Subscriptions will be received at the First National Bank, Depository of the Company, Chicago, Ill.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

22 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.
D. [illegible]

WHITE LEAD.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD

AND OIL COMPANY

Manufacture and sell warranted

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

Red Lead and Litharge.

PURE ZINC PAINTS,

CASTOR OIL.

LINSEED OIL.

The trade and consumers supplied on most liberal terms. CHARLES S. VICKERS, Secretary, [illegible] South Water st., Chicago.

Post Office Box 2192.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. [illegible] South Street, Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., TUESDAY, April 25, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, (Steers four years old and over,) delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Maryland, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds, gross weight, all falling short of (1,050) one thousand and fifty pounds, gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of fifteen (15) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Capt. J. HOWARD WELLS, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their Post Office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person, or every member of a firm, offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Captain and C. S., Vols.

U. S. PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. Office A. Ass't Provost Marshal Gen., Ills., Springfield, April 12, 1865.

The Contract for Stationery not having been awarded on proposals received to April 10, 1865, per notice from this office, dated March 18, 1865, inviting the same, Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will again be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1865, for furnishing all articles of Stationery which may be required for the use of the office of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Illinois, the several District Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment, and other offices under the control of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General in this State, the offices of the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Illinois, and the several Mustering and Disbursing and Recruiting Officers, who are, or may be, on duty in Illinois, until the 31st day of December, 1865. The Stationery to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at this office at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the undersigned or his successor in office.

Blank forms for Proposals, showing the kinds of articles and an estimate of the quantity which will probably be required, can be had on application at this office, in person, by mail or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular or informal proposals will not be considered.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his bid, and that he is ready to enter into such contract, and to give good and sufficient bonds with such guarantors as security for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bids.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payment will be made so soon after the delivery of goods furnished as the accounts can be properly examined and the requisite funds drawn from the Treasury.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the undersigned, Springfield, Illinois.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, the name of each member of the firm, and his Post Office address must appear; and each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, or the bid will not be considered.

All bids not complying strictly with the requirements of this advertisement will be rejected.

JAMES OAKES, Lt. Col. 4th U. S. Cav., and Brevt. Brig. Gen., A. A. P. M. Gen. & S. V. R. S. Ill.

Business Cards.

B. KIMBALL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 9 Locust street, St. Louis. Advances made on consignments.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in Dried Fruit, 221 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice Pres't.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, No. 50 Broadway, four doors from Wall street. Dealers in every description of GOVERNMENT SECURITY. All sizes of

7-30s

Constantly on hand for immediate delivery. This Bank allows to Banks and Bankers throughout the country rates of interest on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms. ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

[illegible] Twines, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Netting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Oil Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

OUR NATIONAL LOSS.

The Funeral of President Lincoln—Services in the Churches.

The Edifices Draped in Mourning—Discourses by Clergymen and Others.

Yesterday at noon, the body of our much mourned President was borne in funeral procession through the streets of Washington, and the prayers of the church ascended to heaven from the hall in which lay his lifeless corse. The tears which flowed so lavishly on the first announcement of his death, broke out afresh, and the national sorrow scarce knew bounds. The funeral ceremonies at Washington were accompanied by solemn devotional exercises in every part of our broad land. The churches of every denomination in the country were thrown open, and the solemn accents of prayer rose to the throne of the Eternal, asking for wisdom and guidance in our national bereavement—for mercy to the afflicted. It was a grand national demonstration of sorrow, which showed more than any words can express, the affection and respect felt for our murdered chief, and the deep grief experienced in his loss.

In Chicago the mourning was universal, shared in by all classes, with scarcely an exception. Hundreds attended church who ordinarily do not enter the sanctuary, and the services in all the churches were deeply impressive. Business of all kinds was suspended. The Post Office, Government offices, banks, Board of Trade, and stores, the railroad ticket offices, and telegraph offices were all shut, that the employees might be able to attend the services. The paraphernalia of woe with which nearly every building in the city was hung on the day after the sad announcement was made, still hung gloomily from the windows and over the doorways, crying mutely yet eloquently "How are the mighty fallen." Every one wore an aspect of gloom, scarcely less somber than that borne on the faces of the public on Saturday last. The presence of the funeral cortege was not needed to induce the feeling of grief—deep-seated, profound, almost overwhelming.

The morning broke gloomily. Nature herself spread a gloom over the heavens, whose sadness sympathized with that of earth. The clouds lowered black as night, as if refusing to admit one ray of sunshine on the scene of affliction. The rain fell heavily. It was indeed a season of gloom. Yet the people assembled in the churches as numerously as if the skies had been bright and walking pleasant. The churches were filled with attentive worshippers, who joined in the devotional exercises with a fervor very seldom witnessed. Many an eye in those audiences were wet with tears, and audible sobs were not unfrequently heard in response to allusions to our national loss.

METHODIST UNION SERVICES.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of Chicago held a Union Service in the Clark street M. E. Church, George C. Cook, Esq., presiding.

The Church was thoroughly packed, not a seat or inch of standing room being unoccupied. The services were opened by singing the hymn, "Behold, O Lord, before Thy throne," in which the entire congregation joined with great fervor. Rev. Jos. H. Vincent, of Trinity Church, offered an appropriate prayer, and afterwards read Scripture Lessons befitting the occasion. The hymn, "O, God, our help in ages past," was then sung, and an address, delivered by Rev. C. H. Fowler, of the First Church, upon "The personal character of the late President."

REV. C. H. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler said: I stand to-day in the shadow of the coffin of Abraham Lincoln. What best can I say concerning his character? The analysis of his character is difficult, on account of the symmetry; its comprehension is impossible, on account of its greatness. The foundation upon which this character was built was his moral sense, coming out in absolute truthfulness. This gave him marvelous moral uprightness, kept him unseduced by the temptations of his profession, untainted by the corruptions of politics, and unblamable in public administrations. The ruling, all-controlling characteristic of his mind was his accurate, massive, iron-armed reason. His mind acted with the precision of logic. His ideas came out as naturally as syllogisms. Every element of his being, even his passion and compassion, and every act of his life was in most rigid subordination to his moral sense and reason. [illegible]

[illegible]

EPISCOPAL UNION SERVICE.

In accordance with the appointment of Bishop Whitehouse, [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITY CHURCH.

[illegible]

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

[illegible]

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

[illegible]

SERMONS ON THE SABBATH.

[illegible]

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

[illegible]

Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express and Mail	[illegible] a. m.		[illegible] p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.		[illegible] a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.		9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Day Express	8:00 a. m.		8:00 p. m.
Night Express	8:30 p. m.		8:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.		9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	9:15 a. m.		4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.		5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.		9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	*9:45 a. m.		*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.		*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:25 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
*Sundays excepted.		†Saturdays excepted.	
‡Mondays excepted.			

Miscellaneous.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each.

Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

During the month ending March 31, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co. have had the honor of distributing among their patrons Six Hundred and Ninety Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of ONE DOLLAR each.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be sold for $1 each.

250	Solid Silver Dining Sets	$75	to	$200
250	Silver Servers and Urns	25	to	200
250	Solid Silver Tea Sets, complete	25	to	300
250	Rosewood Musical Boxes, [illegible] airs	35	to	200
250	Mahogany Musical Boxes, [illegible] airs	35	to	200
250	Gold Hunting Watches	35	to	250
250	Ladies' Enameled Gold Watches	35	to	150
250	Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	25	to	110
250	Open-face Silver Watches	15	to	35
250	Diamond Rings	50	to	100
5,000	Photo. Albums, all sizes	5	to	50
2,500	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4	to	30
2,500	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	6	to	15
5,000	Chased Gold Bracelets	5	to	15
2,000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains	5	to	20
7,000	Solitaire and Revolving Brooches	4	to	10
2,500	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5,000	Coral Opal and Emerald Brooches	4	to	10
5,000	Mosaic, Jet, and Lava Eardrops	4	to	10
7,500	Coral and Emerald Ear Drops	4	to	8
5,000	California Diamond Pins	2	to	10
5,000	California Cluster Diamond Pins	2	to	10
5,000	Sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs	2	to	8
3,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4	to	6
10,000	Lockets, double-glass	2	to	10
3,000	Lockets for Miniatures	3	to	10
5,000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc	2	to	8
5,000	Plain Gold Rings	4	to	10
5,000	Chased Gold Rings	4	to	10
10,000	Shield and Signet Rings	5	to	10
10,000	California Diamond Rings	2	to	10
7,500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet	5	to	20
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Coral	6	to	25
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Onyx	6	to	25
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Lava	8	to	15
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Mosaic	12	to	20
5,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders	4	to	10
5,000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders	8	to	12
5,000	Gold Pens and Holders—superior	10	to	20
5,000	Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5	to	50
5,000	Silver Castors and Wine Holders	15	to	50
2,000	Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20	to	50

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, extensive MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of all the leading and most fashionable styles of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list, for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE United States Navy Lost, Captured, Destroyed, &c., and the crews of which are entitled to indemnity for lost clothing, which is being collected at the

NAVY & WAR CLAIM AGENCY

—OF—

ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,

65 Clark Street.

Alert, Amanda, Bainbridge, Baron DeKalb, Bergantaria, Brandywine, Conestoga, Cairo, Covington, Clifton, Columbia, Com. Jones, Crocus, Diana, Glide, G. L. Brockenboro, Harriet Lane, Hatteras, Housatonic, Indianola, Iron Age, Isaac Smith, Kinsman, Keokuk, Lancaster, Lily, Lavender, Madgie, Mississippi, Monitor, Morning Light, Peterhoff, Preble, Petrel, Queen of the West, Reliance, Sachem, Stephen Knapp, Satellite, Sumter, Switzerland, Southfield, Signal, Underwriter, Velocity, Weehawken, Westfield, Whitehall and Water Witch.

PRIZE MONEY DUE FROM THESE AND ALL OTHER VESSELS OF THE NAVY COLLECTED PROMPTLY BY ISAAC R. HITT & CO.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell or any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases

IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Male packages $2; female $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICE.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Spots, Tetter, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it. Price $1.25 or six bottles for $6.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians as well as patients. They are used in the U. S. Hospitals, thus restoring to health many of our brave soldiers.

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

"Post Hospital, Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md., [illegible] 1864."

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used THE SAMARITAN REMEDIES for Venereal Diseases in its most unfriendly forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them to respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their compositions, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and, as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,

"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Sold by WOODMAN & BRO., 158 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia.

200 Bags Dried Apples,
150 Barrels "

For sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 221 South Water street.

PIG IRON.

500 Tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 Tons No. 2 Massillon.
300 Tons No. 1 Scotch, best brands.
250 Tons No. 1 Lake Superior.
50 Tons No. 2 Lake Superior.
20 Tons No. 3 Lake Superior.

For sale low. A. B. MEEKER, Cor. North Market and North Water sts.

CAUTION!—The American Bar[illegible] Machine Company are now prepared to sell

State and County Rights.

We are owning several patents covering new machines lately brought into the market, and we would

CAUTION

All parties not to buy elsewhere till they examine our machinery and investigate our rights, as we believe all others in the market are infringements upon our patents. GEO. W. CHAPMAN, Treas., 118 [illegible] street, Boston.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

H. P. BROWN, Importer, No. [illegible] Pearl street, N. Y.

PICKETS.

I am now manufacturing a superior Fence Picket, with ornamental head, which I now offer at the lowest market price. [illegible] P. O. Address, [illegible]

Steamships.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow.

These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, and divided into water and air-tight compartments, and are fitted up in every respect to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship. The provisions will be properly cooked and served in unlimited quantities.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c.: Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Intermediate, $[illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible], payable in gold or its equivalent.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agent.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York, or JOHN STEWART, Agent, No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

1865. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

People's Line of Steamers & Western Express Running over the Erie Railway. The Western Transportation Company are prepared to transport Merchandise and Produce between Chicago and New York and other Eastern and Western points, and will run during navigation season the following First-Class Propellers on the Lakes:

Empire State,	Badger State,
Oneida,	Plymouth,
Mohawk,	Tonawanda,
Free State,	Buffalo,
Potomac,	Acme,
Pittsburgh,	Neptune.

Forming a Daily Line between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, connecting with all the various Railroads at the above places, and the Western Transportation Company's Line of Boats on Erie Canal, four of which leave Buffalo for New York and Albany daily.

For contracts and bills of lading apply to

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
A. H. WARD, 240 Broadway, Agt. Erie Railway, N. Y.
JNO. S. DUNLAP, 15 State st., Boston.
S. G. CHASE, 174 Pier, Albany.
P. G. CHASE, 191 River st., Troy.
B. JOHNSON & CO., Cleveland.
H. C. McDOWELL, Cleveland.
A. GODARD, Toledo.
J. W. OSBORNE, Sandusky.
T. L. HURD & CO., Detroit.
G. D. TIBBITTS, Milwaukee.
A. P. DUTTON, Racine.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Buffalo.
S. ROWE, Ticket Agent, foot of State st.
And at Adams House.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MONTREAL—STEAM DIRECT.

Weekly line of first class Propellers.

Brockville, Bristol, East and North.

Goods intended for Chicago consigned to the Agents at Montreal, from Europe or elsewhere, will be forwarded at current rate of freight. JOHN McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Montreal; GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS., Agents, Kingston; HUGH McLENNAN, Agent, Chicago.

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH

REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head.
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose.
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH

REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK .... Cincinnati, Ohio.
WM. JOHNSON .... Detroit, Mich.

And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Financial.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The following Dividends have been declared payable April 29th, to Shareholders of record April 22d, 1865:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Tenth Dividend .... Three Dollars per Share.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Seventh Dividend .... Four Per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend .... One and a half per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend .... Three per Cent.

DEVON OIL COMPANY.
First Dividend .... Three per Cent.

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY.
First Dividend .... Three per Cent.

Transfer books closed from April 22d to 29th.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer, No. 31 John st., New York.

CHICAGO AND PORT HURON PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, on the

18th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

For the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN CLOUGH, L. L. GREENLEAF, Corporators.

Chicago, April 5, 1865.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Office, No. 18 William street, New York, March 11, 1865. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April next, at noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until the 27th proximo, both days inclusive.

D. V. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of COGER, SMITH & HOGEY, for the transaction of a general commission business, at 19 Lasalle street.

WM. A. COGER,
C. H. SMITH,
G. H. HOGEY.

Chicago, April 18, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same. [illegible]

BARREL MACHINERY.

The American Barrel Machine Co.

[illegible]

BARREL MACHINES

[illegible] 118 [illegible]

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR [illegible]

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And regulate from day to day.
Each organ aid, on nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man.
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew
And thereby cheer the spirits, too.
"How?" you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
"Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!"

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Against the vapors fen prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die;
For when debarred from exercise,
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to prevent;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unhealthy water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia's pangs that rack and grind
The body and depress the mind;
Ague, that, as they go or come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes,
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow Constitutional decay
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of relief at last we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to prevent alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, sea-sickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from causes or failures of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

To wanderers on the sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellings in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort or field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mould,
To young and middle-aged and old;
To those in health who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail—
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the fulsome rhetoric put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose design is merely to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC. Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, should not be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.—On the inside will be found our report of the solemnities yesterday, in this city, *in memoriam* of the funeral of our deceased President.

THE BAR.—The presentation of the Bar resolutions in the United States Circuit Court in relation to the death of the President, is postponed by request until Saturday morning next.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.—A very neat copy of Lincoln's last Inaugural address, appropriately draped, was suspended in the window of our office yesterday. It was written by Professor Kidder, of the Illinois School of Trade.

PRESENTATION.—Captain James Finucan and First Lieutenant A. W. Klein, were on Saturday last made the recipients each of a handsome sword, sash and belt, by members of their company at Camp Fry.

DEATH OF DR. RUTTER.—The medical profession is requested to meet at room No. 3, Court House, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to take action on the death of the late Dr. David Rutter, and to attend his funeral; the services will be held in the Bishop's Church, at 4 o'clock.

DEATH OF JASON GURLEY, ESQ.—Jason Gurley, Esq., one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, died in this city yesterday at the residence of Edson Keith, Esq., No. 224 Indiana avenue. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age. His funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at one o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Duly convened at a parish meeting, on Easter Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected wardens and vestrymen for the ensuing year: Alex. R. Young, senior warden; Thos. C. Haines, junior warden; Messrs. C. Woolner, B. F. Guyton, A. Marshall, W. Wood, A. S. Johnson, N. P. Lobery, G. B. Buschick, George Stavers.

EXHIBITION OF THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The exhibition of the Second Universalist Sabbath School, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, which has been postponed this week, on account of the national affliction, will be given, in Bryan Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of next week. Tickets already sold will be good for any one of those evenings.

"A BROWNLOW-ISM."—A letter was received yesterday afternoon, by the Committee on the Northwestern Fair, from Governor (Parson) Brownlow—autographic. It is laconic and eminently characteristic: It is as follows, shorn of its head and foot lines:

"The rebellion is on its last legs, and these legs are on the verge of the last ditch. Let us crowd the traitors until we put them through."

A YOUNG THIEF.—A lad of seventeen years, named Charles Fisher, was, at the instance of Mr. J. S. Hoffman, arraigned before Justice Miller, at the Police Court, on Tuesday morning, for abstracting, at various times, money to the amount of $18 from the till of Mr. Hoffman's store, on Dearborn street. He was turned over to Commissioner Williams, of the Reform School, for disposal.

MONDAY NIGHT'S GALE.—Several buildings in the West Division were severely injured by the high wind on Monday night. A large frame building recently moved on a vacant lot on West Lake street, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, owned and occupied by Mr. J. Myers for a carpenter shop, was blown down and almost completely demolished.

A DARING THIEF.—On Sunday night last a man visited the house of a Mrs. Adams, and after loitering around a short time, seized a fine gold watch, valued at $250, which was lying on the piano, and ran out. Mrs. Adams pursued him several blocks, crying "stop thief!" but the fellow succeeded in making good his escape.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Edwin H. Halmes, aged twenty years, whose parents reside in Beloit, Wisconsin, died very suddenly on Monday forenoon, at his boarding house, No. 294 South Clark street. The deceased had been ill, but not seriously so, since the 11th inst. He had just finished partaking of a light breakfast when he died. Coroner Wagner and the City Physician held a *post mortem* examination on the body at the old cemetery, and returned a verdict that the young man's death was caused by congestive chills.

ELECTION OF WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.—At the annual parish meeting held in the "Church of the Ascension," on Easter Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected as Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

Senior Warden—Samuel Gehr.
Junior Warden—J. H. Batton.
Vestrymen—T. M. Hibbard, M. S. Bacon, J. H. Vermilye, E. D. Swartwout, L. S. Warner, S. W. Johnson, T. P. Lawrence, and J. L. Watson.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church, held on Monday evening, Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Rector, in the chair and W. Wood, Secretary, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wardens—A. R. Young, Senior; Thos. Haines, Junior.
Vestry—B. F. Guyton, A. Marshall, W. Wood, Chester Woolner, A. S. Johnson, N. P. Lobery, G. B. Bedick, —— Stavers.

SEAMEN'S UNION.—A regular meeting of the Seamen's Union was held a few days ago, at which it was resolved that the wages for the round trip should be three dollars per day—no passage down. This rate to be altered, if necessary, to suit freights, after the first trip.

For the prevention of disturbance in Green Bay, it was decided to adopt the thirteen hours' system, viz.: from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Thomas Kelly and Robert Prendergrass were expelled for violation of rules.

THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.—The recruiting offices which for the last year or so have constituted a by no means unimportant feature in the ornamentation of the Court-House Square, are at last condemned to destruction. May they never know a resurrection. The order for the clearance of the picturesque structures was promulgated as soon as enlistments were virtually stopped by the War Department, and the work of demolition soon commenced. It is to be hoped that with this clearance the authorities will turn their attention to the necessity of improving the appearance of the square.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday forenoon a German boy, engaged in peddling badges, while attempting to get on the front platform of a State st. car, missed his footing and fell under the wheel. The car was brought to a stand still as soon as possible, but not until the boy's foot and leg were severely mangled, probably rendering amputation necessary. No censure can attach to the driver or conductor, as jumping on or off the front platform is in direct violation of the rules of the company. It is hoped this accident will prove a valuable lesson to newsboys and others who are in the habit of jumping on and off the front platforms of cars when in motion. It is a wonder that accidents of this nature do not more frequently occur.

"NOT COPPER."—An affidavit was yesterday made before Justice De Wolf, by Joseph Schiorman, of this city, in which he avers that he is the person referred to in an article in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, headed "Copper," stating that a man named Schiorman got whipped for his treasonable talk. Mr. Schiorman avers that he is, and has always been a good Union man, and that he has a son in the army of the Union. He emphatically denies having made use of any words of disloyal or treasonable import, or which could be so construed. The affidavit is supported by a similar one made by Martin Weiman, who was present at the time when the difficulty occurred. This is the other side of the story.

MEANNESS.—The height of meanness has never yet been described so decidedly, but that a better description could be found. The Copperhead wing of the Democratic party—and it is much the largest of the two—have exhibited considerably more of meanness than their "misguided Southern brethren;" they first of all tried to aid the South with their counsels, then with their dirkes, all the while crying out "Union." Now that the war for the Union is a success in spite of both, they have the audacity to claim that the victory has been achieved by them, by following out their policy. There is not a meaner man in the world than these peace sneaks—not even excepting one who a few days ago had a valuable dog restored to him by the finder, and refused to pay the fifty cents which had been expended in advertising it in the TRIBUNE.

[illegible] HOROSCOPE.—Among the many tasteful and touching mourning devices to express individual sorrow and patriotic grief for the [illegible] national bereavement, we noticed none more [illegible] and impressive as that displayed in the window of Capt. Pomeroy's U. S. Recruiting and [illegible] office, No. 79 Washington street.

Two clocks, upon whose dial-plate the hands were stationary, marked the one seven o'clock twenty-two minutes, the [illegible] o'clock forty-five minutes, and were surmounted by this inscription:—"*The Saddest Hours of [illegible] History!*"

Although subsequent intelligence did not—thank God—confirm the latter hour as the time of Seward's death, the hand of time will, alas! ever point to seven o'clock, twenty-two minutes as "The saddest hour of our nation's history!"

COL. FRANK SHERMAN.—A friend writing us from Washington, April 13th, giving an account of the assassination of the President, adds the following in a postscript. We omit the rest of the letter as the telegraph has anticipated all the news it contains:

"Col. Frank Sherman, of your city, arrived here yesterday with fifty-one battle flags, captured by that Son of Mars, Sheridan. These trophies will be presented to the War Department by Col. Sherman in the presence of the men who captured them. These heroes will doubtless be treated to a furlough prior to returning to their regiments. Col. Frank may possibly pay you a flying visit. He has participated in the whole of the glorious campaign, commencing with the great raid up the Valley and around Richmond, and ending with the surrender of Lee's army, at which he was present. He is a favorite with Sheridan, as is evidenced by his selection to bear the trophies of the great campaign to Washington. You need not be surprised if you hear of his promotion."

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS—COMMITTEE MEETING.—A meeting of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of our Lamented President, on their arrival in this city, *en route* for the place of interment at Springfield, was held last evening. Lieutenant Governor Bross occupied the chair, and Comptroller Hayes acted as Secretary.

[illegible] occurred on the propriety of the [illegible] of sub-committees to superintend the several arrangements attending the reception of the body, and its lying in State at Bryan Hall. [illegible] the appointment of a Chief Marshal, who shall confer with the military and other authorities and arrange all preliminaries. [illegible] moved the appointment of a committee of five, of which Mayor Sherman and J. B. Rice, Mayor elect, shall be two, and the other three be appointed by the chair, to determine upon a plan of action, and report at a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening. [illegible] seconded the motion. He moved that a Chief Marshal be appointed [illegible]. [illegible] moved to amend Mr. Wentworth's motion in so far as regards the appointment of the committee by the chair. He suggested that the committee consist of, in addition to the two [illegible], Hon. W. Bross, Colonel Hough and S. S. Hayes. Carried.

[illegible] the meeting adjourned until [illegible] this (Thursday) [illegible].

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Delmonico of Chicago—Opening To-Night—The Opera and the Inner Man.

To the wealth and public spirit of U. H. Crosby, Esq., Chicago is indebted for her magnificent Opera House, and the splendid stores adjoining. Of one of them last and an enterprise connected therewith we propose briefly to speak. No. 75 Washington street is a large room thirty feet by one hundred and eighty, immediately east of the entrance to the Opera House, which, under the supervision of H. M. Kinsley, formerly of the Tremont and Sherman Houses is to be devoted to supplying the material and gastronomical wants of the people, as the auditorium above is to be devoted to supplying the æsthetical and musical wants. New York has her Delmonico and her Maison Doree, but it has been reserved for Chicago to unite in one the far famed excellencies of these two chief establishments of the great metropolis.

In front, the store is lighted by immense windows of plate glass, extending from the cornice above to the window-ledge below, and filling, with a single plate on each side, the spaces between the door and the partition walls of the structure, and these are probably among the largest specimens of plate glass in the city. In the rear, a softened and subdued light is conveyed through brilliantly stained glass and ground windows, and in the center the same effect is produced from the skylight set in the ceiling overhead.

On entering the door, the first object which strikes the eye is a magnificent marble soda fountain, with pure silver trimmings and attachments, the whole costing not less than $1,500. This is the only fountain in the country from which soda is drawn from porcelain cups. On the opposite side is a marble counter, with show-cases, devoted to the sale of cigars and bouquets.

The Octagon in the center is used, one end for the sale of confectionery and the other for the office of the Cashier of the establishment. Beyond stand the tables upon which are to be placed the viands which may be ordered, richly carved in walnut and marble topped; all extending, in three rows, from the center to the rear of the apartment, and grouped about with walnut chairs and sofas upholstered in blue "terry reps." The chairs are entirely unique, and designed expressly for this establishment. They are called the Crosby dining chair.

In the geographical center stands an elegant clock, seven feet high, with four dials plainly visible from every part of the room. It is of exquisite workmanship and cost not less than $500. Upon the walls are eight splendid mirrors, five feet wide by eleven feet high, in frames of walnut, elaborately carved and ornamented. In the rear is a very large, well appointed aquarium. The cost of this is $[illegible]. The apartment at night is lighted with massive chandeliers of an original design, and by rows of bracket lights upon the partition walls. A room adjoining the center is set aside for a ladies' sitting and toilet room. The furniture, office, and interior decoration is composed of heavy black walnut, and presents an extremely massive and elegant appearance, in marked and pleasing contrast with the vivid white of the marble floors and appointments.

In the kitchen below, the same attention has been paid to completeness and convenience. Wine cellars, store rooms, ovens, confectioneries and pastry rooms, steam boilers, ranges, boilers and labor saving contrivances, the latter operated by a steam engine, are among the peculiarities of the kitchen. It is the most complete department of the kind in the country.

The china, glass and silver ware have all been manufactured expressly for this place, and most of it from original designs. Wines and liquors will be supplied to parties, but only at table. There will be no bar in the house. The kitchen will be under the supervision of Mons August, formerly of Delmonico's, and Maison Doree, New York. He has been induced to take charge of the cuisine through the influence of Mr. Grau. The help employed will be young ladies at the counter, and colored men for waiters. The entire cost of the fitting up of the establishment, will considerably exceed $30,000. It is the Delmonico of the West.

The furniture was supplied by W. W. Strong, 103 Randolph street; the gas fixtures by H. M. Wilmarth, 191 Lake street; the china and glass ware by Davis, Collamore & Co., New York; the silver plated ware, and clock by Giles Brother & Co., 142 Lake street; the cooking apparatus by Edward Whitely, Boston; the linen by Ross, Foster & Co., 175 Lake street; the marble by Schureman & Melick, 210 Clark street, and the painting by W. P. Milligan & Co., 169 Randolph street.

To-night, after the conclusion of the opera, this elegant saloon and restaurant will be opened to the public, and our readers will be able to see how nearly our description tallies with the truth.

It has been, in a word, the determination of Mr. Crosby to make this restaurant, like the Opera House itself, the completest establishment of the kind in the country. That it is so is due to his liberality, enterprise and good taste.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held on Tuesday afternoon at the rooms of the institution, Judge Skinner in the chair.

The Librarian reported the monthly additions to the library as follows: Bound books, 22; unbound books and pamphlets, 363; old or rare newspapers, 15; files of rare newspapers, 23; files of serials, 5; maps and charts, 18; manuscripts, 7; prints and photographs, 4; collections of miscellanies, 2—total, 466.

The above were contributed from fifty-seven different sources. Large and valuable contributions were received from Messrs. G. S. Armstrong, W. A. Butters, R. Blanchard and J. H. Kedzie, of Chicago. Also from the Chicago TRIBUNE and *Evening Journal*. Among the more valuable additions were a folio volume (bound in parchment) of the Laws of New Hampshire in 1761, from Mr. D. V. Burnham; a file of the *Morgenbladet*, the oldest newspaper in Norway, printed daily at Christiania in 1819, the gift of Mr. O. Synnestvedt; an old land patent of New York with the State seal, dated 1791, from Mr. T. G. Phillips; a rare volume of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," one of the earliest anti-slavery publications of America, printed at Baltimore, by Benjamin Lundy, in 1827. A singular old pamphlet was received and exhibited at the meeting, entitled "Memoir of the Northern Kingdom," written for A. D. 1872, now first published at Quebec, A. D. 1861. It is a pamphlet of 48 pages, describing the supposed condition of our country in 1872, at which date the writer prophesies the nation to be divided into a "Northern and Southern Kingdom," and the Illinois Republic, the latter "for many years the receptacle of intriguing, discontented and abandoned men from both of the American Kingdoms." The writer makes some severe reflections on the former loyalty of Virginia in particular, and the South in general. This literary curiosity is apparently forty or fifty years old. From Mr. Rufus Blanchard was received an extensive account in manuscript of Kansas in 1856, written by F. W. Giles, formerly of Chicago. From Joseph R. Burquet, company H, 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, was received an extensive and well written manuscript paper, on the "Dissolution of the Union," composed within the past ten years, and found in the mansion of R. B. Rhett, at Charleston.

The correspondence of the month embraced 28 letters received and 25 written. Besides numerous letters on business or accompanying donations, were received: one from S. A. Wennington, Esq., relative to the family seal; from George P. Hansen, Esq., U. S. Consul at Elsinore, Denmark, giving an historical sketch of "*Saxo Grammaticus*," whose rare old work of the twelfth century Mr. Hansen has presented for the society. An interesting communication was received from Hon. Geo. Churchill, of Troy, relative to a publication now issued on the "Early Days of Madison County," also correcting some errors in Gov. Ford's history. Mr. Churchill also forwarded an autograph letter of Gen. Duncan, written in 1831. From Mrs. Mary A. Burns, daughter of the late William Lewis, of Magnolia, Ill., of the Society of Friends and also a correspondent of this Society, was received a very appropriate notice of the recent death of her father who had prepared before his death some written recollections of his friend the late Benjamin Lundy, besides arranging to present several valuable publications for the use of the Society.

From H. R. Boss and others, a committee from the Chicago Typographical Union, was received a contribution of $12 in aid of the Society's fund for a "Printer's Library." The thanks of the Society were returned to the various contributors to the Societies Library, correspondence or funds as announced. The donation from the Typographical Union consisted of the following items: W. J. Porter, $2; H. T. March, $2.50; H. R. Boss, $2; M. D. Giles, $1; G. K. Hazlett, $1; F. F. Cook, $1; J. C. Snow, $1, which with $[illegible] previously reported makes a total of $61.50.

After the transaction of some further business some time was spent in examining the library additions of the month, when the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House will be formally opened this evening. Il Trovatore is the opera selected. As the seats are all sold, except for the upper gallery, and many of the seats in that section also disposed of, it is fair to presume that there will be rather a strong pressure on the opening night. There will also be an operatic matinee on Saturday afternoon. It is proper to mention that some hundreds of "promenade seats" are yet undisposed of for the opening night. We have no doubt they will be all taken.

Miss Leo Hudson, commences her engagement at McVickers Theater this evening in Mazeppa.

The lecture-room of the Museum will be thrown open this evening. "Bob Brierly" will probably be the piece selected.

The Academy of Music will also open this evening. A capital bill will be presented to lovers of the humorous.

The irrepressible Artemus Ward will open his budget this evening in Smith & Nixon's Hall. His recent visit to Mormonia will enable him to re-mire the spirits of his audience on the double quick. Artemus has had the leather medal awarded to him as the prince of funny men.

Card from Mr. Hayes.

Editors Chicago Tribune:—

[illegible] of yesterday you state [illegible] that my [illegible] been given in favor of the [illegible] of party [illegible] the election to-day. You have been wrongly [illegible] was in accordance with my feelings, viz: That a Committee should be appointed to wait on the Committee of the so-called Republican organization, and propose the abandonment of party names and nominations in an election about to take place in the midst of a great national calamity.

In union there is strength; and I have no wish connected with politics at this time, but that the people of all parties should unite as one man to support the constituted authorities and maintain the public order, disturbed by a crime unparalleled in enormity, and most deplorable in its effects.

Yours respectfully,
Chicago, April 18th, 1865. S. S. HAYES.

REMARKS.—According to a custom long since established by Mr. Hayes—better honored in the breach than the observance—we print a letter from him, after having mentioned his name in the paper. Mr. Hayes, like echo, always wants the last word, though it be an empty one; he must by this time have a "complete Letter Writer" of his own emitting to the newspapers.

Mr. Hayes—as usual—is [illegible] sophistical. His proposed "abandonment" was about equal to a proposition to disband both armies, Union and rebel, and let the South alone. If Mr. Hayes has no better way of showing his patriotism than by proposing that the party which has sustained the Government in the prosecution of the war, and is still prepared to sustain it, shall be disbanded, he had better omit his propositions altogether. The people have shown by their votes that they do not entertain his proposition; to their judgment we leave him and his defunct party.

Our Late President.

A meeting of the [illegible] Finishers' Association was held last evening, P. L. Smith, the President, in the chair. The following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has heard of the dire calamity which has befallen us in the death of our Chief Magistrate, and with the deepest emotion cannot but characterize it as one of the foulest assassinations ever committed, and that we mourn with heartfelt sorrow a nation's calamity.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF ILLICIT SPIRITS AND A LARGE DISTILLERY.—Collector Schneider, of this district, has within the past few days seized 250 barrels of highwines in this city, fifty barrels at New York city and one hundred and fifty barrels *in transitu* between Buffalo and New York. Besides this he has seized a large distillery in the interior of Illinois, in which was found seven hundred barrels of highwines, all of which has paid no duty to the Government. It is a clear case of an attempt to swindle the Government [illegible].

It is proper to [illegible] Collector Schneider has [illegible].

THE REMAINS OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

On Tuesday morning, Comptroller Hayes forwarded by telegraph to Governor Oglesby, at Washington City, a full copy of the proceedings of the Common Council on Monday night, together with the rejoinder of the Board of Trade in approval of the resolutions, and the offer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company to place a train of cars at the disposal of the committee for the funeral cortege; also notifying the Governor that our committees would meet the cortege *en route*, and requesting information of the action of the General Committee.

The Governor telegraphed the following answer yesterday:

"Your telegram received. Arrangements are now completed by which your wish will be complied with. The funeral programme will be promulgated to-morrow. The cortege will arrive at Chicago on Monday, May 1st. Shall welcome your committee. Remains will leave here Friday morning."

A. WARD—HIS ENTERTAINMENT.—The following, from the New York *Tribune*, will show the estimation in which A. Ward—His—Entertainment, is held in the metropolis. The distinguished showman will speak his piece to-night at Smith & Nixon's Hall: "The success of this gentleman's unique entertainment at Dodworth Hall—already past its eightieth night—should be highly gratifying to all who relish the native American type of humor. In the first place, the subject of his lecture—the Mormons—is largely attractive, and he has wisely mingled enough facts concerning that eccentric order of polygamites with his jocose stories and quaint drolleries, to interest and instruct his audiences as well as to amuse them. Still, the great charm of the entertainment lies, of course, in the humorous element that has made the name of Artemus Ward a synonym for all that is mirthful; and the lecturer's manner exerts quite as much fascination as the subject-matter of his facetious discourse."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—It is well known that the Emancipation Proclamation issued by our late lamented President and presented by him to the first Sanitary Fair, was purchased by Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., for the sum of $3,000, and by him given to the Soldiers' Home as a source of revenue. The fac similes are genuine, being duly attested, have an excellent photograph of Mr. Lincoln, together with his autograph, and it is believed that thousands of our citizens, at this time especially, would like an opportunity of purchasing a copy; and what loyal household would be without one? They can be had at the following places. Price $1.00.

Reed's Temple of Music, 80 and 90 Randolph street and 69 Dearborn street.
Ward & Lewis, 122 Washington street.
Munson, Skinner & Co., 148 Lake street.
John McNally, 81 Dearborn street.
Nowlin & McElwain, 57½ Clark street.

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.—A beautiful tribute to the memory of our departed President is just issued by H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street—music by G. P. DeGraff. It will be ready for delivery to-day, and should be in the house of every patriot in the land. The following is the third verse:

The nation's heart o'erflowed with joy
To see the conflict cease,
And grim war's bursting clouds revealed
The angel form of peace.
The Union safe, the slave set free,
By his great heart and hand—
Oh! why must he, like Moses, die
In view of Canaan's land?

MEMORABLE WORDS.—Elliott Anthony, Esq., in submitting some resolutions to the great meeting of citizens held in Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening last, in regard to the death of Abraham Lincoln, quoted a most remarkable passage from Mr. Lincoln's annual message to Congress in December, 1861, which we think is most applicable to the present, and most clearly teaches us that man is mortal, but true principles are immortal, and should be upheld and carried out. The passage in question is as follows: "The struggle of to-day, is not altogether for to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us."

From above the clouds and out of the heavens Abraham Lincoln calls to the American people to go forward in the great work begun by him, and which he left uncompleted.

RELEASED.—Friends of the old 14th Illinois Cavalry, which was captured by the rebels on the 3d of August last, will be glad to hear that the boys have been exchanged, and are now at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. A letter recently received from William J. Willford, one of their number, and formerly a compositor in the TRIBUNE office, proves that the 14th found rebel prisons no Elysium. The dens in which they were confined, were about the worst in the Confederacy, possessing all the horrors of Libby or Castle Thunder. As a somewhat natural consequence of starvation, shooting, drowning and other experiments practiced by the chivalric keepers, more than 13,000 of the wretched inmates, who, from time to time were there incarcerated, succumbed to the cold hand of death in less than a year—murdered by the same spirit which has caused the assassination of our noble President and every other patriot who has fallen at rebel hands. Those who are released are in a very emaciated condition, but under the fostering care of Northern loyalty, are rapidly improving in health and spirits.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—A man calling himself John Dougherty, was brought before Justice McDonnell at the Police Court, on Monday morning, to answer to the charge of burglary preferred by Mr. U. F. Dore, who resides at No. 235 Michigan avenue. About one o'clock on Monday morning Mr. Dore was awakened from his slumbers by the furious barking of a little dog kept in the house. Hastily dressing himself he slipped down stairs and in passing through the parlor stumbled over the form of a prostrate man, who it would appear had dropped on the carpet when he heard Mr. Dore descending the stairs, hoping to be passed over unobserved. But the "possum" dodge was unsuccessful. He was at once seized by the throat, secured, and marched to the Armory. On examining the house, it was discovered that Dougherty had opened a window in the back of the house, passed through, and then unfastened a door to facilitate his escape, if discovered. He was required to give bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

MEANNESS.—The height of meanness has never yet been described so decidedly, but that a better description could be found. The Copperhead wing of the Democratic party—and it is much the largest of the two—have exhibited considerably more of meanness than their "misguided Southern brethren." They first of all tried to aid the South with their counsels, then with their dirkes, all the while crying out "Union." Now that the war for the Union is a success in spite of both, they have the audacity to claim that the victory has been achieved by them, by following out their policy. There is not a meaner man in the world than these peace sneaks—not even excepting one who a few days ago had a valuable dog restored to him by the finder, and refused to pay the fifty cents which had been expended in advertising it in the TRIBUNE.

A FORGER IN LIMBO.—Detective Wells Sherman arrested at the meeting in Bryan Hall, on Saturday night, a man named Oscar Burns, a notorious forger, bounty jumper and sneak thief. He is a brother of James Burns who was tried, convicted and sentenced to be shot for desertion at Oshkosh, Wis., but who escaped from prison and is now at large. Oscar served a term in the Tennessee State prison for forging government vouchers, and is now wanted at Indianapolis by the government authorities, where he recently committed the same crime.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The following gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen, for the ensuing year, at the annual meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, on Easter Monday, the 17th inst.:

Senior Warden—Job Carpenter.
Junior Warden—D. W. Page.
Vestrymen—E. L. Canfield, C. B. Jordan, G. M. Sutton, Dr. W. Carr, P. R. Chandler, Geo. Gardner, H. H. Shufeldt, and T. Johnston.

THE CONCERT at Geneva, on Thursday evening last, by the Great Western Light Guard Band, of this city, under the direction of Mr. Vaas, was a great success. All the pieces were exquisitely rendered; the solo performed on the violin by Leon Spier, with orchestral accompaniment, was heartily encored.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Dr. C. A. Payne, who attends the soldier Woods, shot by Carr on Monday evening, reports that the chances of recovery are largely in Woods' favor.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.—*Illinois*.—Auburn, $6; Atlanta, by Rev. J. C. Burroughs, $15; Brown's Church, Du Page county, by J. C. Miller, $21.50; Bethalto, $6; Bunker Hill, $100; Byron Congregational Church, $9; Bishop Hill, N. Hayden, $50; Cerro Gordo, by E. Kingsbury, $[illegible]; Chesterfield, $44.10; Carlinville, [illegible]; Cambridge, friends by Rev. Mr. Baker, $3.50; [illegible]ham, $60; Channahon M. E. Church, $100.90; Chicago Second Baptist Church, by Rev. S. M. Osgood, $5.00; Chicago Colored School, North Side, $16.50; Dixon, H. F. Barket, $5; Dixon M. E. Church, add., $16; Dover, F. A. S., by T. M. Nichols, $5; Frankford, Thomas Smith, $5; Forreston, Union Coll., $20.75; Girard, $8.90; Gillespie, $7.20; Haldane, United Brethren, $13.10; Light House M. E. Church, add'l, $1; Lee Center, $8; Lee Center, C. Brackett, $5; Lee Center Cong. Church, add'l, $20; Liberty Prairie, $9; Monmouth, M. J. Barr, $10; Millburn S. S., by H. Bross, $5.40; Marseilles, $10; Mechanicsburgh, $3; Monticello, $6; Moro, $6; Mount Morris M. E. church, add., $11; Morris M. E. church, $25.75; Morris Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational church, $46.[illegible]; Morris, $25.85; Minooka M. E. church, $29.97; Nechusa, $11; Nachusa, [illegible] Hopkins, $5; Nachusa, N. D. Burse, $5; Nachusa, [illegible]; North Henderson, F. A. S., by J. A. P. McGaw, [illegible]; [illegible], $7; Virden, $[illegible]; Woodburn, $[illegible]; Wauconda, [illegible] Rev. J. S. Brooks, $14.[illegible].

Wisconsin.—Berlin, Freewill Baptist Ch., $[illegible]; do, Union Meeting, $29.60; Columbus, M. E. Ch., additional, $1.30; Clinton, $15.95; Depere, $[illegible]; Geneva, Union S. S., by M. Reed, $11.03; Green Bay, $[illegible]; LaCrosse, S. Bartholomew, $[illegible]; do $[illegible]; Menasha, $[illegible]; Neenah, $[illegible]; Oshkosh, M. E. Ch., $100.00; do Baptist Ch., $[illegible]; do Welsh Ch., $[illegible]; Oxfordville, add'l, $1.00; Somers, add'l, $6.00; Viroqua, M. E. Ch., $[illegible].

Iowa.—Bethel M. E. Church, $113.40; Burr Oak School House, $[illegible]; Clarence, $[illegible]; Coon Creek M. E. Church, $[illegible]; London M. E. Church, $[illegible]; McClelland's School House M. E. Church, $[illegible]; Mt. Pleasant F. A. S., by J. W. P., $100; New York School House, $[illegible]; Postville F. A. S., by Mrs. Rowley, $[illegible]; Primrose, Jacob Adell, $[illegible]; Red Oak, $[illegible]; [illegible].

Minnesota.—[illegible], $[illegible]; Pine Island, $7.50; [illegible], G. W. Prescott, $[illegible]; Paul [illegible] friends, $3.75; Stockton, a friend, by G. P. Light, $20; Vernon, $[illegible]; Zumbrota, $[illegible].

Canada West.—Brampton, $3; Brampton, cong., $[illegible]; Brampton Presbyterian church, $[illegible]; Toronto, coln., $[illegible]; Weston, $1.20; Premium on specie, $[illegible]; Cash, $4.

Michigan.—Grand Blanche Cong. church, by A. S., $4; [illegible], $[illegible].

Fair and sick items	$[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
Canada West	[illegible]
Michigan	4.00
Total	$[illegible]

All moneys and all correspondence should be addressed to Rev. J. B. Shipherd, Postoffice Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Boxes of clothing should be marked "Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, 56 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." The residence of the donors should be plainly marked upon the box, and duplicate invoices of contents made, one to be placed in the box and the other sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

E. B. MASON, Treasurer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Blood! Blood! Blood! Purify your Blood! Use Dr. Weaver's Compound Extract of Firweed or Humor and Liver Syrup, for the cure of disease, or as a Spring Purifier of the blood, and as a general tonic for the system, it is unrivalled. The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful. Try it. Sold everywhere. H. Seoral, 36 Randolph street, General Agent.

Don't Spend one Dime until you go to the great bankrupt sale, [illegible] French calf boots at $5.00; men's patent leather [illegible] sewed morocco bals only 75 cents; ladies' slippers only 50 cents; boys fine sewed patent leather shoes only $1.00. Great variety of children's shoes from 15 cents to 25 cents, and all other goods at corresponding prices.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

☞ **Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing**, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamp) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Casualties.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 2, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I herewith send you a partial list of burials up to the present time. The wounded are being removed to Newbern as fast as possible, preparatory to our campaign, soon to open. You will soon hear of stirring times this way.

Yours truly, G. S. BRADLEY,
Chaplain 22d Wisconsin.

Abner C. Smith, corporal, G, 20th Conn., died March 27; Eli Thorp, E, 20th Conn., died March 27; Sheldon P. Johnson, B, 20th Conn., died March 26; Clinton C. Barker, D, 85th Ind., died March 27; George W. Baughman, I, 73d Ohio, died March 22; David Huffman, orderly sergeant I, 85th Ind., died March 22; James McGinnis, H, 129th Ill., died March 24; Lewis Oliverson, K, 105th Ill., died March 25; Daniel Bush, H, 105th Ill., died March 24; W. Teeple, E, 17th Ohio, died March 24; J. M. Beckett, corporal, G, 78th Ill., died March 27; James Chance, C, 52d Ohio, died March 27; David Kooser, A, 33d Ill., died March 26; Wm. Tompkins, E, 17th New York, died March 25; Thomas Everhart, G, 80th Ill., died March 24; J. F. Cook, I, 16th Mich., died March 23; Jerome McCall, F, 19th Mich., died March 23; L. C. Snavely, K, 17th Wis., died March 25; S. F. Urban, E, 79th Pa., died March 25; M. S. Mallory, F, 21st Mich., died March 26; C. H. Crammer, E, 21st Michigan, died March 26; A. Herbert, G, 29th Ohio, died March 24; J. W. Woodruff, C, 104th N. Y., died March 24; James D. Simpkins, 19th Iowa, A. Venstee, F, 21st Mich., died March 27; Wm. Olson, corporal, I, 105d Ohio, died March 26; Jno. Reed, A, 79th Ohio, died March 27; Peter Reddick, A, 79d Ind., died March 24; Louis L. Ellis, F, 34th Ill., died March 27; Jacob Batel, A, 13th Conn., died March 27; Samuel L'Hommedieu, H, 105th Ill., died March 30; Archibald Madison, H, 10th Michigan, died April 1; T. O'Brien, C, 19th Mich., died April 2; L. Allman, C, 125th Ill., died April 2; Thomas Tovey, D, 34th Ill., died April 1; Ezra Davis, sergeant, F, 14th Mich., died March 30; —— Bradley, I, 20th Conn., died March 28; A. Lechler, A, 79th Pa., died March 30; Henry Lane, B, 38th Ind., died March 30; John Hyatt, C, 1st Mich. E. and M., died April 1; Jefferson Reed, A, 1st Mich. E. and M., died March 29; E. Hosford, D, 17 Mich., died April 2; Frank Dislinger, B, 79 Pa., died April 2; John Perry, F, 21st Ohio, died April 2; Bennet Manly, B, 33d Ohio, died April 3; Wm. Free, A, 38th Ind., died April 1st; Wm. Davis, I, 15th Conn., died April 1; F. P. Sison, I, 21st Mich., died March 31; James H. Dall, K, 79th Ohio, died March 29; P. Sherwood, A, 79th Ohio, died March 29; J. Silford, G, 33d Ohio, died March 26; Frederick E. Hoodley, A, 20th Conn., died March 27; Edwin N. Stannard, Sergt., E, 20th Conn., died March 27; John A. Soliday, Asst Surgt., 33 Ohio, died March 27; H. Rentlen, H, 147 Pa., died March 31; R. Sarles, C, 13th Iowa, died April 3; A. D. Burmore, H, 33d Ind., died April 1; George King, F, Ind., died March 27; R. C. Shannon, Capt., F, 85th Ind., died March 23; A. Rudic, F, 57th Ohio, died March 25; A. Wyatt, C, 10th Ill., died March 26; O. P. Craig, K, 10th Ill., died March 26; T. Stockwether, 82d Wis., died March 29; F. Harnes, A, 22d Wis., died March 26th; A. P. Wheeler, D, 22d Wis., died March 25; M. F. Picker, C, 9th Ill., died March 30; D. Mason, K, 22d Wis., died March 30; J. Allen, D, 10th Ill., died March 30; Enoch Noble, A, 31st Ill., died March 30; Joseph Camp, Sergt., D, 17th Wis., died March 27; Nichols Weber, D, 13th Wis., died March 30; Wm. R. Cole, B, 140th Ind., died March 30; Washington Hudson, A, 17th Wis., died April 2; James E. Allen, H, 78th Ohio, died April 1; Paul Faulkner, F, 78th Ohio, died April 1; Daniel Detzlar, E, 78th Ohio, died April 3; John F. Moninger, B, 47th Ohio, died March 25; James M. Duncan, F, 25th Iowa, died March 31.

Paying the Johnnies.

Over four hundred thousand dollars in rebel currency was found in one of the wagons captured by us, which has been extensively circulated among the troops. It was designed for the payment of the rebel soldiers, and has been appropriated to its legitimate use by the officers and men in paying large numbers of the prisoners who have been brought in. Such conversations as the following are by no means unfrequent:

"Hallo! Johnny, when were you paid?"
"About six months ago."
"How much do they owe you?"
"Don't know. 'Tain't much 'count any how."
"Here's a couple of hundred. Will that cover it?"
"Yes'. Thank yer."
"All right, give the receipt to Jeff. when you see him."

The men offer it with much gravity to citizens along the road in payment for chickens, bacon, flour and other articles which with prudent forethought, they previously got possession of. It is received with a feeble, helpless smile, highly expressive of their appreciation of its value.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., by Rev. S. J. Humphrey, District Secretary of the American Board, Rev. H. L. HAMMOND, Gen. Agent and Treasurer of Chicago Theological Seminary, and Mrs. ELIZABETH LOVEJOY [illegible]SWALL.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, April 17th, at the residence of her son, John B. Hamlin, No. 71 West Washington street, HARRIET HAMLIN, aged 76 years. Also, on Tuesday, April 18th, HANNAH G., wife of John B. Hamlin, aged 51 years.

Their remains will be taken to Sycamore for interment.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Mrs. LIZZIE A. MOULTON, aged 20 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock, 20th inst., at 179 South Canal street. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 19th inst., Mr. JASON GURLEY, aged 58 years.

Funeral at the residence of Mr. Edson Keith, No. 224 Indiana avenue, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, April 18th, EDDIE, only son of John L. and Lizzie F. Barnum, aged 5 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 289 Michigan avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Pa., papers please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, 19th, WATTES W. McCHESNEY, late Col. 134th Reg't Ill. Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and those of his father, Robert McChesney, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Wabash avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, the Fire-proof Stone Grain Warehouse, at Rochelle (formerly Lane,) Ogle Co., Ill. It is in perfect [illegible] a capacity for 20,000 bushels of wheat. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to engage in [illegible] business can here find a first-class [illegible] at one of the best grain points [illegible] of H. BURLINGIS, Rochelle, [illegible] WENTWORTH & HIBBARD, No. 113 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ills.

FOR SALE—Two 2 1-2 in. Iron Axel Grain Wagons; one Baggage Wagon; one Lumber Wagon; and two-seated Buggy. Call from 7 to 9 a. m. or in the evening, at 390 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Piano. At the residence of Mrs. E. G. Bostwick, [illegible] Cass street, an elegant, new, 7¼-octave Rosewood Piano Forte. Will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—A good double team of horses, one eight, the other nine years old, grain wagon and harness all complete, will be sold cheap together. Apply at DUNNE'S Wood Yard, corner State street and Archer Road.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. Two 8-horse power, new, and of Eastern manufacture. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One 20-horse second hand, one 25 to 30 horse new and one 35 horse, new, with or without boilers and fixtures. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A fine horse, 6 years old, grocery wagon and harness, nearly new. Inquire at 229 West Lake street.

TO RENT—The fine offices, No. 56 Washington street, now occupied by the N. W. Freedmen's Aid Commission, from the first of May. Inquire on the premises for two days.

FOR SALE—A chest of Carpenter's Tools, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at W. G. HOLMES, 179 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A News Depot and Variety Store, with stock and fixtures, well established in a good location, and doing a good retail business. [illegible] will be sold on account of the owner going to other business. Apply for a few days at 130 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—A Saloon on South Clark street near the Court House. This saloon will be sold very cheap. For particulars inquire at southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, in the basement.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Chickering Piano. Address P. O. Box 915, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One eight horse power Portable Engine, in first-class running order, cheap for cash, at 178 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Portable Engine, from 1 to 8 horse power; also, a new Travis' Patent Governor, at SAYLES & BRO'S. Machine Shop, 49 Michigan st. P. O. Box 3097.

FOR SALE—Stage and scenery for sale. Apply at Kinzie Hall, 132 Kinzie st.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a dry goods and millinery store doing a profitable trade, and in a good location. Would sell a stock of $5,000 or $6,000. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two horses and a new express wagon and dray at 143 North Wells street.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Lachine Petroleum and Refining Company of Canada West. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, or to Rent, one-half of the immense Water Power at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [illegible]

General Notices.

TO LANDHOLDERS.

Wanted, a well stocked farm on shares, or will oversee a farm for a [illegible] work. Address "FARMER," Tribune office.

TO STOCK MEN.—To rent, several hundred acres of enclosed [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salesrooms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 12 Third avenue. The entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Mahogany and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Book Case, Hair Mattress, Silver-plated Tea Set, Crockery, Glass, &c. At 10½ o'clock, a 7-octave Piano Forte, in full Rosewood Case, made by Lighte & Bradbury. It is a sweet toned instrument. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 21, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House, No. 750 Wabash avenue. The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Table and Bed Linen, Bedding, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, China and Glass, &c. At 11 o'clock, a 7-octave, full Rosewood Case Piano Forte, made by Chickering. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SHIP CHANDLER'S STOCK, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RICH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

RICH FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, April 22, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn-st., The Entire Furniture Of a Genteel Dwelling, consisting of Rich Rosewood Parlor Set, in Brocatelle, Walnut Parlor Set, in Hair Cloth, Rosewood Statuary Marble Chamber Set, Mahogany Marble Chamber Set, Common Chamber Sets, Mahogany and Fancy Chairs, Whatnots, Secretary, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Piano Forte, New and Second-hand Brussels and other kinds of Carpets, Plated Ware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, April 22, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Costly Brocatelle Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at dwelling house No. 128 Michigan avenue. Isaac H. Burch, Esq., having sold his residence, No. 128 Michigan avenue, we shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire furniture, consisting of rich and elegant Parlor, Library and Chamber Furniture, elegant Wilton and Brussels Carpets, rich Brocatelle Curtains, rich Parlor Sets and Chamber Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Library Tables, Chairs, Secretary, Hall Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Extension Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Oil Paintings, Kitchen Furniture, &c. The furniture can be seen the day before the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Just received from New York, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. We have just received upwards of forty cases of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods which will be sold for cash without reserve. The stock consists of a desirable line of Dress Goods; various brands of Prints, Stripes, Denims, bales Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, cases Bleached do. do., Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, Cambrics, Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Neck Ties, &c., &c. The above will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TEN BILLIARD TABLES. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 25, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at the BILLIARD ROOM, In rear Tremont Exchange, No. 31 Dearborn street, 8 Rosewood Frame Marble Bed Tables. 2 Maple do do do. The above are Michael Phelan's patent Combination Cushions, and are in excellent order. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at Dwellings or at our Salesrooms. Parties breaking up housekeeping will find it to their advantage to see us before disposing of their goods. Our regular sale days of Furniture and Household Goods, at our salesrooms, are Tuesdays and Fridays.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. WE WILL SELL On Wednesday, April 26, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF F. PORTER THAYER & CO., 101 LAKE STREET, Consisting in part of Parlor and Library Suits, in Rosewood, Oak, Oiled Walnut and Mahogany, with Plush, Brocatelle, Coteline, Reps and Haircloth coverings. Chamber Suits in Oiled Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, Ash and Chestnut; Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Center Tables, Bouquet Stands, Library Tables, Pillar and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Upholstered and Cane-seat Office Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Cottage and French Bedsteads, &c., &c., OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, Together with a large amount of Goods not specified in this advertisement. The Whole to be Sold Preparatory to their Removal. GILBERT, SAMPSON & CO., Auct'rs.

F. PORTER THAYER & CO. WILL REMOVE, On 1st of May, to Their Factory, Where they will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of Cabinet and Office Work, Chamber Suits, &c., &c. They will continue to manufacture any styles of Furniture desired, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph street, corner of Jefferson.

WE SHALL SELL AT OUR Salesrooms, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of Superior New and Second-hand PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DININGROOM FURNITURE, Including elegant new Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Hat Trees, Marble Top Tables, Secretaries, Extension Tables, Parlor Rep and Rocking Chairs, Oak and Walnut Sideboard, 3 Piano Fortes, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. —ALSO— A fine assortment of Ivory Handled Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Doyles, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, FURNITURE AT AUCTION. We will sell On Thursday, April 27, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k, AT RESIDENCE No. 338 INDIANA STREET, The entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising a general assortment of Parlor, Diningroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, being a very full assortment. The above goods are in good order, and every article must be sold and must be removed on the day of sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, The entire stock of a first-class FURNITURE HOUSE AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

46 CRATES WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. Ware, 20 boxes assorted Glass Ware, 20 Mirrors AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesroom, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO, via MISSOURI RIVER.—Montana and Idaho Transportation Line. The new, fast light draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, will leave St. Louis for Fort Benton [illegible] J. HOE & CO. [illegible]

B[illegible] & SALTONSTALL, STOCK BROKERS, [illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. INAUGURATION NIGHT. NOTICE TO HACK DRIVERS. FIRST PRECINCT POLICE, April 19, 1865. Drivers will enter Washington street from Dearborn street, and, after setting down their company, pass out through State street. Taking up in the same order. No carriages will be allowed to enter from State street. This order will remain in force during the season. By order of CAPT. NELSON.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. ITALIAN OPERA. All persons engaged in the Opera of Il Trovatore are requested to attend rehearsal TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock a. m. Please enter at the Stage-door. AMATI DUBREUL, Stage Director.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. ITALIAN OPERA. The ladies engaged for the Ballet are requested to call on the Stage of the Opera House TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock a. m. Please enter Stage door. AMATI DUBREUL, Stage Manager.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET, Between State and Dearborn Streets.

Grand Italian Opera TO-NIGHT.

INAUGURATION NIGHT, THIS THURSDAY, April 20, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

Having postponed the Inauguration announced for last Monday, on account of the late sad event, and the funeral ceremonies of the late beloved President transpiring yesterday, and notwithstanding the principal artists are generously disposed to a postponement for a longer and proper time, Mr. GRAU, after consultation with a large number of the principal citizens, and with members of the press of Chicago, has concluded to open the Inauguration Season, THIS Thursday Evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND PATRONS OF THE OPERA.—Tickets for reserved seats are to be used according to the number of the subscription night, and not to the date on the ticket—the large figure on the ticket denoting the subscription night. Persons who have engaged seats for the opening night, and are prevented from attending, can have their tickets exchanged or the money refunded.

The Opera selected for To-Night will be Verdi's famous and highly popular Opera,

IL TROVATORE,

On this occasion will have the honor to make their first appearance in Chicago:
SIGNORA CARROZZI-ZUCCHI,
M'LLE MORENSI,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR COLETTI,
SIGNOR MULLER,
SIGNOR XIMENES.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT 1st—SCENE 1—Vestibule in the Castle of the Count di Luna. (Calyo.) SCENE 2—Gardens of the Villa of Leonora. (Arregoni.)

ACT 2d—SCENE 1—Gipsy Cave. (Voegtlin.) SCENE 2—Court Yard of the Convent by moonlight. (Arregoni.)

ACT 3d—SCENE 1—Encampment near Castello. (Calyo.) SCENE 2—Gothic Interior. (Arregoni.)

ACT 4th—SCENE 1—Remote part of the Castle of the Count di Luna. (Arregoni.) SCENE 2—Prison interior. (Arregoni.)

Conductor and Musical Director .... M. CARL BERGMANN.
Stage Director .... Signor AMATI DUBREUL.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully requested to be in their seats five minutes before 8 o'clock, otherwise it will be impossible to conduct them to their seats until the end of the first act. This is necessary in order that the audience and the performance may not be disturbed.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, APRIL 21—SECOND OPERA NIGHT. Debut of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, When will be produced, Donizetti's charming Opera, in three acts, of LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Linda .... Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
(Her favorite and admirable role.)
Pierotto .... Mlle. Morensi
Carlo .... Sig. G. Lotti
Antonio .... Signor Bellini
Marquis of Boisfleury .... Sig. Dubreul
The Prefect .... Sig. Susini
Maddalena .... Signora Zapucci

SATURDAY Afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE, IL TROVATORE FOR THE LAST TIME. Tickets for the Matinee, admitting to all parts of the house, $1. Tickets can now be obtained in advance. No seats will be reserved for the Matinee.

MONDAY, THIRD OPERA NIGHT, Donizetti's tragic opera, IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs.) The Opera which created the greatest sensation this season in New York, and originally intended for the Inauguration night in Chicago.

NOTICE.—Seats in Family Circle will be secured with 25 cents extra. Those having reserved seats in Family Circle will be admitted to all parts of the Opera House.

NOTICE.—A certain portion of the Family Circle has been set apart for respectable colored persons, and ushers will be in attendance to show them the designated division.

☞ The sale of Tickets continues to-day at H. M. Higgins' Music Store.

NOTICE.—On Thursday evening and Friday, the ticket office will be removed from Mr. Higgins' Music Store to the Opera House. Seats may be secured four opera nights in advance. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.
TREASURER .... GEO. B. ATKINS.

OPERA LIBRETTI! Correct opera books, expressly arranged as the operas are performed, translated correctly word for word, will be for sale at the Ticket Office, and in the evening at the Opera House. Visitors are requested, for their own interest and satisfaction, not to purchase books elsewhere.

NOTICE—CLOAK ROOM.—For the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who desire to deposit their shawls, cloaks, overcoats, &c., the spacious cloak and toilette rooms opposite the entrance to the dress circle will be thrown open, and responsible persons will be in attendance to receive them. The ladies cloak room is separate from the gentlemen's.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. For a short Season, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1865,

ARTEMUS WARD Among the Mormons.

From 596 Broadway, N. Y.

The public is respectfully informed that *Artemus Ward among the Mormons* is precisely the same entertainment which has recently achieved such unqualified and brilliant success in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The COLOSSAL MOVING PAINTINGS Are from the brushes of the foremost of living artists, and embrace thoroughly faithful views of

Great Salt Lake City, Brigham Young's Harem,
Heber C. Kimball's Harem, The Mormon Theater,
The Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake,
Endowment House, Echo Canon,
The Desert at Night, The Silver Mines of Nevada,
The Gold Mines of Idaho, Pike's Peak,
The Overland Route in Winter,
The Red Man of the Far West,
The Streets of San Francisco,
With the Comic Cartoon of

Brigham Young at Home,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Manager does not purpose to say one word more of these Paintings than they deserve, but their singular beauty has been so cordially acknowledged by the most eminent journalists and connoisseurs in this country, that he may be permitted to invite the very careful attention of the public to them. And it is alike with pride and confidence that he points to

The Moonlit Waters OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE,
A beautiful Sleeping Silver Sea in the heart of the vast Desert;
THE MORMON TEMPLE at NIGHT IN A BLAZE OF GORGEOUS ILLUMINATION,
The Wonderful Echo Canon, AND THE Golden Sunset on the Plains,

as a series of absolutely matchless achievements in scenic art. This pictorial journey from New York to Great Salt Lake City, with its graphic delineations of Mormon Homes and Mormon People, will be cheerfully and conversationally described by THE EMINENTLY GREAT HUMORIST, ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission, 50 cents. Seats Reserved in Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. Office open for sale of reserved Seats every day from 9 until 4 o'clock. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. The Piano Forte used at these entertainments is from the Warerooms of [illegible] and is furnished by Messrs. Lyon & Healy. MATINEE—On SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

BUY YOUR TICKETS EARLY FOR THE NORTHWESTERN GIFT CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, CHICAGO, Friday Evening, April 28, 1865. $9,000 WORTH OF GIFTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED. 10,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF GIFTS. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS. Change of Time—Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Prices of admission: Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. To be had at the principal hotels, and the Box Office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance.

Thursday, April 20th, reopening of the theatre. Reappearance of the celebrated Equestrienne Artiste MISS LEO HUDSON, (And her Trained Horse, SENSATION,) FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. MAZEPPA; Or, The Wild Horse of Tartary. Mazeppa .... Miss Leo Hudson. In which character she will ascend to the top of the theatre lashed to the back of her steed. Saturday Afternoon, Leo Hudson Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD .... Manager. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements. THURSDAY EVENING, April 20th, will be produced the immensely successful drama of ROBERT BRIERLY, A sequel to the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. To conclude with the farce of POOR PILLICODDY. In rehearsal—the great Irish drama of PEEP O'DAY, or Savourneen Deelish.

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.

DAN RICE'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE!

And MORAL EXHIBITION, Will exhibit in Chicago for FOUR DAYS ONLY, commencing Wednesday, April 26, '65. ON THE Lot cor. State and Twelfth streets. Doors open every afternoon at 1½ o'clock, every evening at 7. The Grand Procession will be made on Monday, April 24, at 10 a. m. Don't fail to see it. Dan Rice's Academy of Educated Animals will be introduced at every exhibition by Dan Rice in person. For particulars see large bills, &c. Admission 50 cents; children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager. G. H. BARTON .... Acting and Stage Manager. CHANGE OF TIME: Doors open at 7 o'clock .... Curtain rises at 8. Increased attraction. More New Stars. First week of the celebrated BILLY EMERSON, who will introduce his great Songs and Dance. The beautiful WESTNER SISTERS in their extraordinary and beautiful performances, in connection with DICK SANDS, TOM RUSSELL, Miss VICTORIA HOWARD, with the large and talented Company. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle 40 cents; Private Boxes, $[illegible] and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Monday evening, April 17th, and every evening during the week—The Virginia Mummy, Play a Fair Game, The Two Prima Donnas, The Two Pompeys, Active Boy, Grand Polka, &c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Box office open from 10 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. R. S. DINGNESS, Agent.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large Store with a Basement and Dwelling, at 118 South Wells st., between Washington and Madison-sts. Inquire at 116 South Wells street.

TO RENT—Unfurnished, a front room with gas, pleasantly situated on Van Buren street, near State, suitable for two gentlemen. Address Post Office Box 961.

TO RENT—An Office on second floor, Randolph street near Clark. For particulars address, giving references, "Office," 302 Ohio street.

TO RENT—Unfinished buildings of ten rooms each, on North Clark street, north of Schiller street, at $[illegible] a year, in advance. Inquire on the premises every day at noon.

TO RENT—Cottage with basement, 60 Aberdeen street. Rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—A large and pleasant Office. Inquire at 128 South Clark street, Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Dwelling 160 Warren street and furniture for sale. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—And fixtures for sale. A Photograph Gallery, in a good and central location. Address "GALLERY," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A new house of nine rooms, very desirably located on North Side, east of Clark street, with furniture for sale. Address B., [illegible] 5856.

TO RENT—A Dwelling House, on Ontario street, containing eight rooms; water and gas in the house and a large barn. $40 per month rent. Inquire at 92 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Wanted to rent from May 1st, a medium sized house with barn, in a good neighborhood, within one mile from Post Office. Address or call at No. 11 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—House on corner of Ohio and Pine streets, containing all the modern improvements. W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—First of May, four parlors on first and second floors, single or in suites. Apply at 125 State street, corner Madison. MRS. F. M. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—Five story building No. 278 South Water street, from May 1st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A house with ten rooms, 278 South Desplaines street. Possession given May 1st. Apply to PETER FORTUNE, 123 West Randolph street.

TO RENT—A large barn to rent at 163 West Washington-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A furnished House, suitable for a small family, with all modern conveniences and comforts, in a first-class location, to rent for six months from May 1st. Address P. O. Box 336.

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, a two-story frame house, on the corner of Harrison and Gold (No. 300) streets, West Side, containing ten rooms, hydrant and cistern water. The lot is 51 feet front, and has a barn in the rear. It is within two blocks of the Horse Railroad on Harrison street. Rent $[illegible], in advance. Inquire of H. RENEY WHIPPLE, Room 16 Methodist Church Block, or Mr. BENT, on the premises.

TO RENT—Part of a large office on the first floor, with room for storage in any part of the storehouse. 231 South Water street. M. LITTLE & CO.

TO RENT—Good chance to rent nearly new two-story house, containing 8 rooms, good well water and cistern, &c., situated on Kankakee avenue, healthy part of the city, near lake, two blocks from city cars. None but small family need apply. Rent low. Apply to GEO. T. WILLIAMS, at Myrick House, or at 346 Kankakee avenue.

TO RENT—Three floors on Lake street, corner of State. Inquire of C. H. DeFOREST & CO., 50 Lake street.

TO RENT—Store No. 13 Lasalle street, well calculated for a bank or other heavy business. Has side lights and a fine vault. Built by the Government. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, Room 1, on the premises.

TO RENT—Dock Property on the corner of Twenty-second street and South Branch, 192 feet on River and 200 feet deep, on north side of street and on east side of river. Apply to WM. McKINDLEY, Room 10, Fullerton Block, Dearborn st.

TO RENT—The five-story marble front store, 32 Lake street, with good dry cellar. Upper stories well finished and plastered. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark-st.

TO RENT—The five story marble building No. 11 Lasalle street, between So. Water and Lake streets. The five-story marble buildings, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Lake street. The five-story brick building No. [illegible] So. Water-st. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., office S. W. corner of Clark and Lake streets.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale. Waverly House, 243 and 245 State st., will be rented to a responsible party. Terms made known on the premises between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—Lots on South Wells street, between Quincy and Lasalle sts.; lots on Jackson and Quincy sts., between Wells and Franklin; lots on Franklin st., between Adams and Quincy. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner Clark and Lake sts.

TO RENT—A house containing nine rooms, to a party who will buy the entire furniture, carpets, &c. Apply at 169 Third avenue, or address Box 3367.

TO RENT—Offices and Sleeping Rooms in Tyler's new building, Lasalle street. Good cellar, well ventilated and easy of access. W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—Several new marble front residences, large, and containing all the modern improvements, situated two blocks north of Union Park. Good barns on the premises. [illegible] BRADLEY, cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.

TO RENT—Dock Property to lease by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., No. 9 Larmon Building.

TO RENT—An elegant two story brick house, containing twelve rooms and cellar, on May street, between Kinzie and Hubbard. Possession can be taken by the 15th of April. For particulars inquire at office 23 Telegraph Building.

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, several offices in second story, corner of Wells and Water streets. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 200 South Water street.

TO RENT—Two Brick Stores on Canal street, just south of Randolph street, [illegible]. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, 23 Clark street.

TO RENT—Suites of front and back parlors and bedrooms, with board, at 17 Desbrosses st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A country residence on State street, opposite the Fair Grounds. [illegible] J. S. WALLACE & CO., [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Black and Tan Dog, 7 months old, had on a red tin collar [illegible] reward.

LOST—On Saturday evening last, between Bryan Hall and corner of Wabash avenue and 20th street, a gold, double case watch and Chain, with steel charms. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at [illegible] 51 [illegible] street.

Strayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen, last week, a large spotted Durham Cow [illegible] 17 South Halsted street, will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—Or stolen, from the [illegible]

Lake Forest Hotel. This House will be opened from May 1st. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—To do Chamber Work in a private family. Reference given if required. Inquire at No. 60 Hinsdale street.

WANTED—Situation. A young man of experience, just arrived from the East, desires a situation as Bookkeeper or Salesman in a [illegible] house; no objection to the [illegible] country. Best of references given. Address "G. L.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a practical Bookkeeper, in some good house, on or after the first day of May. Good references given. Address "A. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a first-class mechanical draughtsman and pattern maker of 25 years experience, as foreman in a shop of the largest manufactories of locomotives, all kinds of other machinery, &c. bridges. Best references given. Address "C. P. H.," 18 Fullerton Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man with business experience, a situation as book-keeper, assistant or clerk. Good references given. Address "A. S. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—A young man 22 years of age and a graduate of the best commercial college in Boston, desires a situation as book-keeper or salesman. Best of references. Address W. H. GURNEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man well educated, German and English, as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale or commission house, or as clerk in an office. Would make himself generally useful. Salary liberal. Merchants who wish to have their books closed can have them done correctly. Address "V. L.," Tribune office.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—5 good men to canvass this city for Lloyd's Great Map of [illegible]. Active men can earn from $10 to $15 per day. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M. to E. DAVIS, 88 Monroe st.

WANTED—Agents—Men and women, for the great work, Pauline Cushman, the Union Spy and Scout, and other Thrilling Stories. Address with stamp S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month, to sell the "Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine." Price $18. Every machine warranted for five years. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, quilt and embroider beautifully. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, the best stitch for family use. We can recommend it as a superior machine for family use, and invite all to examine it. Parties wishing to engage in a safe, pleasant and profitable business, are requested to send for our circulars. We are selling the Original Common Sense Machine, small size, at a reduced price. Address A. GRANT & CO., Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4626.

WANTED—Agents—In every town in the United States, to sell card pictures of Booth the Assassin! Everybody wants one, and Agents, male or female, can clear from $5 to $20 per day. Terms, single copy 25 cents; $2 per dozen; $10 per gross. Sent by mail to any address in the United States and Canadas, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address J. A. COLLINS & CO., Box 1381, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day, male or female, having a capital of $5 to $[illegible], can clear $50 per week, at home, in a light, honorable business. Persons having a few hours daily to spare, can learn the particulars, by enclosing two stamps and addressing R. WAYVILL, Box 4781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, quilt, braid, bind and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18, fully warranted for three years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will make a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic stitch than ours. It makes the elastic lock stitch, every second of which may be cut, and then we will give any one a machine that will work or pull the cord apart without tearing it. Address E. T. BUSH & CO., Chicago. Reception rooms 79 and 81 Dearborn street, (second floor.) P. S.—Beware of all other machines by this name as this is the original and only genuine.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the best steel engraving of Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Sherman, Grant, Sheridan and others, now published. Sent everywhere by mail for 50 cents each. Sent by Express in beautiful oval frames, glass, cord and tassels complete, for $2.00. GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell the Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price $18. This Machine will stitch, fell, tuck, hem, cord, quilt and embroider. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, every second stitch can be cut and the cloth cannot be pulled apart. Each Machine warranted five years. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room 8, P. O. Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—Agents—In every City and Town in the United States and Canada, to sell my splendid steel engraving of President Lincoln, considered by all Mr. Lincoln's friends the most accurate likeness of him of any that has been published. Sample sent by mail on receipt of $[illegible]. R. N. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For some of the most popular and rapidly selling agency books extant, among which are "Morgan and his Captors," "Scott's Chronicles of the Rebellion," "Schmucker's History of the Rebellion," etc. Apply to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, a very commodious, elaborately finished and desirable Dwelling, on one of the best South side avenues, one block south of Ringgold place, with the furniture complete, if desired. Will be sold for less than the value. Also a new Brick House, same neighborhood, at a low figure.

FOR SALE—A Frame House and [illegible] of lot, 178 West Van Buren street, near Halsted, [illegible]. A new Frame House and lot, 348 Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande [illegible] street, for $2,800. A new Frame House, [illegible] rooms and lot on Warren street, near Hoyne. THOMAS [illegible] SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A lot 50 by 125 [illegible] with cottage house, on the [illegible] corner of West Adams and Peoria streets. Apply at 39 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 77 Third avenue, between VanBuren and Harrison streets. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, fine residence, large lots, with fruit and shrubbery. Possession May 1st, 80 rods west of the depot. Apply to S. D. HINMAN, on the premises, or D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Country Store, with an established trade, doing a good retail trade. (Cause of selling failing health.) Also house & lot. Inquire at 11 Clark street, upstairs, or direct P. O. Box 2150, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the Cottage House and Lot 33 O'Brien street, near Halsted. Water in kitchen. Inquire on the premises, or to WM. FARRELL, P. O. Box 2088. Price $[illegible].

FOR SALE—Monroe street, 25 by 190 feet opposite Post Office. Neat Cottage with lot 25 by 126 feet near Aberdeen street. Lot 27 by 126 feet, near Bunker street. WALKER & KERFOOT, 85 Washington street.

FOR SALE—In the best business location in the city, a good seven-room house, shop, lease, &c., at a low ground rental, suitable for any business, now doing a good trade. For address apply to DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 168 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage House and Lot for sale cheap, 305 Kankakee avenue. Price $1800. For particulars call at 303 Canal street.

FOR SALE—Two new, handsome two-story Frame Buildings, with eight rooms each, with water and gas; lots 25 feet by 125 each, with twenty foot alley, very desirable and at a bargain, situated on Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis streets. Terms made easy. Persons wishing a pleasant home for a low price will do well to look at these houses. Inquire of J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, or of JOHN MATHEWS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage, 5 Rooms, Closets and Pantries, made in the best style. 40 Pierce street.

FOR SALE—A desirable Residence on Wabash avenue. Terms liberal. Apply to J. W. POTTLE, 215½ South Water street.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent. A Rural Home, south of city limits. Large house, stables, beautiful grounds, shade and ornamental trees, &c. Price $[illegible]. Rent $[illegible]. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted, a furnished room, with board, (breakfast only,) for a single gentleman, on the South Side, east of State-st. and north of Ringgold Place. Room must be good size and well furnished. Bath room, or the use of one, required. Address H. C. WICKER, P. O. Box 3545, or call at Gen'l Freight Office Chicago & Alton R. R. 41 Dearborn street.

BOARDING—One large furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, may be had, with board, at No. 149 Madison street, only one block from the Post Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Furnished room wanted by a gentleman and wife, with board for the lady only. [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted by a young lady in business. Must be within twenty minutes' walk of the Court House, unless near the line of street cars. Good references given and required. Address "R.," 79 South Clark-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman desires board in a private family for himself and wife. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Terms moderate. Address P. O. Drawer 6373.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at 33 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman, wife and daughter, two handsome furnished bedrooms, with board, in a private family, on the North Side, east of Dearborn and south of Superior. Best of references given and required. Address "R.," P. O. Box 2610.

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, or suit of rooms, for gentleman and wife, with board, convenient to horse cars. Private family preferred. Best of references given. Address "A. B.," P. O. Drawer 5375.

BOARDING—One room to let immediately, with or without board, [illegible] Apply at the brick house corner of Ann and Fulton streets. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Fine Brick Business House in Springfield, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Special sale of 6,000 acres of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful Res[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A competent [illegible] to take charge of a span of horses, carriage, also to drive them. Apply at 149 [illegible] street.

WANTED—Purchasers for a fine lot of Cows and Calves. Call at the stable, corner of Canal and Lake streets.

WANTED—We want a [illegible] Man, who understands keeping books, and has had some experience in business, [illegible] Direct to Box 3111, giving name, references and salary asked.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] Clerk and Cook [illegible] Bartenders, Entry Clerks and Porters [illegible] the oldest and most responsible office in the [illegible] Mercantile Employment Agency, Room 1, [illegible] Dearborn street, N. B.—Applicants by mail will enclose two stamps.

WANTED—Immediately, a furnished Room, (in a private family) convenient to business, South Side. [illegible] location, &c., F. MILTON, P. O. Box 3792.

WANTED—Men to earn [illegible] per day. Call personally at [illegible] No. 147 South Clark street. Capital from $25 to $500. We are always here.

WANTED—A young Man at [illegible] South Water street.

WANTED—A Partner in a profitable business. Cash capital required [illegible] Apply immediately, as this is a rare chance [illegible] born street, Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—Correspondents. Four of Uncle Sam's nephews, who have been deserted by their friends, solicit as many ladies as will condescend to answer this, [illegible] to cheer the monotony of camp life [illegible] before the close of the war.) Photos exchanged [illegible] and all letters promptly answered. [illegible] SAMUEL SOMEBODY, or LAUGHING JACK, [illegible] TLING DICK, or C. V., 19th Ohio Battery, [illegible] 19th A. C., Goldsboro, N. C.

WANTED—At Employment Office, Room No. 6, over 144 South W[illegible] clerks, bar-tenders, porters, waiters, [illegible] girls and boys to fill situations open. [illegible] & CO.

WANTED—Help, &c.—1 Sales man, 2 Clerks, 2 Traveling Agents, [illegible] Bartender, 2 Gardeners, 5 Waiters, [illegible] hostlers. Other situations open. 194 [illegible] street, Room 2. If by mail, enclose [illegible] chants supplied with book-keepers [illegible] drivers, &c., free of charge. M. BARRETT [illegible]

WANTED—Laborers at [illegible] Agents; teamsters $[illegible]; [illegible] Men are not sworn in, and will have [illegible] with the army. Apply at 116 South Clark [illegible] room 21.

WANTED—Notice. All [illegible] out of employment can have situations [illegible] diately by calling on Mrs. DAVIS, 116 [illegible] street, Room 21, up-stairs. P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—Ten girls for a confectionery store, to make themselves [illegible] useful; also several girls for hotels, [illegible] try. Apply to Mrs. DAVIS, 116 South Clark [illegible] Room 21.

WANTED—Strangers arriving in the city, Germans, and all those [illegible] ploy, male or female, to call at Chicago [illegible] Association, 116 S. Clark street, Room 21.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] American and European Employment [illegible] ation, Salesmen, Collectors, Agents, Drug Clerks [illegible] Makers, Farm Hands, Teamsters, Laborers [illegible] Painters, Milliners, Girls for dining-room, [illegible] above situations can be secured by immediate [illegible] tion at 134 South Clark street, Room 15. [illegible] Letters from the country accompanied by [illegible] promptly answered. Recollect, situations [illegible] fee guaranteed. WRIGHT, BICKEY & CO.

WANTED—A Cottage [illegible] ing six or seven rooms, in a good [illegible] Rent not to exceed $[illegible]. North or West [illegible] ferred. Will pay three or six months in advance. Address C. R. SMITH, Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A good Pla[illegible] immediately, at WILLIAMS' [illegible] 59 South Clark street.

WANTED—Correspondents. Two of Uncle Sam's boys, who have been three years in the army, wish to correspond with a number of ladies that may wish to write, [illegible] taining photograph. Object, fun and [illegible] Address HARRY WENTWORTH or [illegible] PALMER, Post Hospital, Camp Douglas, Chicago.

WANTED—Miss Lincoln is requested to call for and her address [illegible] West Madison street.

WANTED—Guitar Scholars. Persons desiring to take lessons on the guitar will find an experienced teacher by calling or addressing MRS. NELLIE W. SACKETT, [illegible] Sangamon street.

WANTED—To Rent, a furnished House, suitable for four or five [illegible] children. Best of references given. Address [illegible] 3650.

WANTED—A Bookkeeper, either man or woman—one who can [illegible] recommendations, first as to moral character, uprightness; second, must be accurate and [illegible] third, must write very rapidly a small, [illegible] Must either have a good knowledge of [illegible] very quick perception and aptness to learn [illegible] ation will last two or three months and [illegible] lead to something permanent. [illegible] in handwriting of applicant, giving [illegible] references, Post Office Drawer 6058.

WANTED—A House. [illegible] moderate sized house wanted, in the [illegible] tion, by the first of May. Address, with [illegible] terms, or call at 138 Lake street.

WANTED—About May 1st, [illegible] suit of furnished or unfurnished [illegible] board, in a private family, on the South [illegible] gentleman, his wife, child (two years [illegible]) A family having more rooms than [illegible] their own use, can hear of quiet, [illegible] company—who do not wish to [illegible] boarders—by addressing P. O. Drawer [illegible] or at the "First National Bank," between [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. [illegible] will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or [illegible] commissions. Address D. B. HERRINGTON [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Immediately, an American woman as housekeeper [illegible] ant and healthy location in the country [illegible] P. O. Box 18, Odell, Livingston Co., Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell Nurse and Spy, a new and highly [illegible] richly embellished Work, giving the [illegible] experience of a woman in hospitals, [illegible] the fields, as nurse, scout and spy. [illegible] ployed by the Christian Commission, [illegible] share of the profits of the work to [illegible] wounded soldiers. Energetic men [illegible] maimed and disabled soldiers, will find [illegible] make money in the sale of this new [illegible] For terms and territory send stamp [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 182 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—Two good [illegible] wanted at 181 State street.

WANTED—A good Swede, Norwegian or German girl, to do general work. One that can come well recommended, [illegible] other need apply. Inquire at N. M. [illegible] Store, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—A small place, store, or room occupied by a [illegible] ness; or in which part of a window can be [illegible] hibit articles extensively advertised. [illegible] P. O. Box 1635, stating location and [illegible]

WANTED—Two Milliners [illegible] good Trimmer to go a few miles [illegible] For particulars apply to Madam Aubert [illegible] Lake st. (up stairs.)

WANTED—A Miller. [illegible] manent place for a practical miller [illegible] ing Mill; one who is active and not [illegible] and can write. Married man preferred. [illegible] Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A store wanted [illegible] Clark street, between Lake and [illegible] first floor, suitable for a dry goods store [illegible] "W W B," Massasoit House.

WANTED—Any one having a good buggy, and a two horse [illegible] purchaser by addressing a note to P. O. [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—To rent on the [illegible] May, by a good tenant, a cottage [illegible] four or five rooms within twenty minutes walk of the Court House, or convenient to the street cars. Address, with terms, &c., P. O. Box 6102.

WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and daughter, of the highest respectability, to rent a house, partly furnished [illegible] owner of the same would board in part [illegible] the year. Apply at 107 East Madison street [illegible] to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—An American, [illegible] man or Norwegian girl, [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] in the North or South [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6092 [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] without board, [illegible] in a private family [illegible] east of Clark st. [illegible] Box 3710.

WANTED—A pigeon-hole [illegible] Any person having one [illegible] may apply at 83 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—A clerk for [illegible] 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—To Millers. [illegible] situation as head miller [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies to learn [illegible] India Ink and Water Colors [illegible] G. KOHLER [illegible] Building, No. 17 Lombard [illegible]

WANTED—To sell or exchange [illegible] the whole or half of a [illegible] Direct to H. Bross [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible] a medium sized house [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—Every Man [illegible] S. BACHELOR, [illegible] Salt Lake City, [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] WILLIAM WAIT [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Everybody [illegible]